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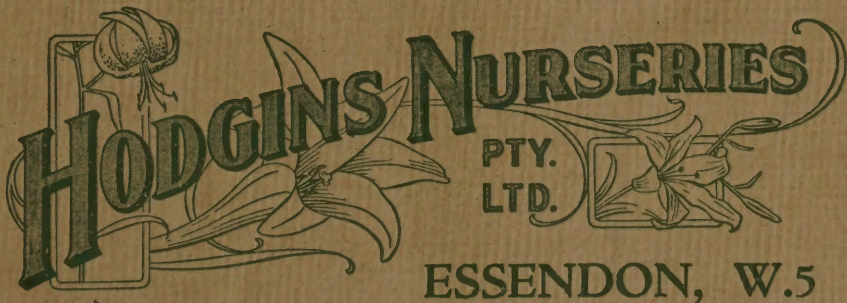
A Handbook of Trees, Shrubs Etc.



Telephones : FU 5270 and FU 5058

ESTABLISHED 1892

HODGINS NURSERIES
PTY.
LTD.



ESSENDON, W.5

Special Notices and Terms of Business

ORDERS

should have distinctly written thereon in BLOCK LETTERS full name and address of the sender, together with advice as to the route by which the goods are to be forwarded. Use the order form enclosed in this catalogue. ORDERS BY POST receive our best attention, and customers unable to make a personal call may rely on obtaining plants selected with the greatest care. Very liberal treatment is given in such cases.

NEW CUSTOMERS.

From unknown correspondents we expect a remittance with order, or a satisfactory reference to some Melbourne firm. Attention to this remark will prevent much disappointment and loss of time in correspondence. In remitting small amounts prior to receipt of Invoice, customers are requested to allow for packing and carriage, which will always be as moderate as possible.

PAYMENTS

may be made by Money Order (payable at Essendon), or by cheque (exchange must be added to country and interstate cheques). Small accounts may be paid by postal notes or stamps. All accounts are due nett within three months of date of Invoice.

TERMS OF SALE.

The greatest possible care is taken to ensure all orders being executed correctly, and every tree, plant, or shrub leaves our Nursery in perfect condition. We cannot, however, be held responsible for the productiveness of any plants, trees, or shrubs or other goods sent out, nor will we be responsible for failures, as we cannot be answerable for weather conditions or after-treatment.

PRICES.

Prices throughout this catalogue are for single plants, unless expressly stated to be otherwise.

COMPLAINTS.

We are most particular in growing and supplying all stock absolutely true to name. At the same time we accept no responsibility beyond replacing any item at fault, or making allowance not exceeding the amount charged for the article or articles. No complaints or allowances can be entertained unless made within 14 days from date of Invoice.

DELIVERY.

All goods are delivered free to Wharfs, Railway Stations, or Carriers' Offices, after which our responsibility ceases, and goods travel at risk and expense of purchaser. We deliver free by motor weekly to all inner suburbs, and shall be pleased to make special arrangements for delivering large orders anywhere.

We would esteem it a favour if clients would give their DISTRICT ADDRESS as well as Postal Address, when ordering, in order to facilitate delivery.

DESPATCH.

All orders are despatched as soon as possible after receipt, and should any delay necessarily occur, clients will be advised at once. Promptness in the despatch of orders is always observed.

In the interests of our clients we refrain from despatching plants, bulbs, etc., except during the recognised period for removal.

Orders received during unsuitable times for lifting or planting shall be booked for delivery at the proper season, and Clients advised accordingly.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We are very grateful to our numerous customers who kindly recommend our plants to their friends. We shall be glad to forward copies of our catalogue upon receipt of name and address.

VISITORS

are invited to call at our Essendon and Greensborough Nurseries to satisfy themselves of the good quality of our stocks.

Our Essendon Nursery is situated in Moreland Road, directly opposite the new gas holder of the Metropolitan Gas Co.

Please address all communications to—

HODGINS NURSERIES PTY. LTD.

Essendon, W.5,

Phones: FU 5270 and FU 5058.

Victoria.

Country clients—Telegrams receive prompt attention.

ORDER FORM

To **HODGINS Nurseries Pty. Ltd.**

Essendon, W.5, Victoria.

Date

Amount Enclosed

Name

Cheque

(Plainly written. State whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss)

Post Office Order

Address

Postal Notes

Stamps

Cash

If registered letter.

State clearly how goods are to be forwarded

Total ..

Quantity required	NAME	£	s.	d.

Quantity
required

NAME

ORDER FORM
£ s. d.

Amount brought forward

Amount Enclosed

Cheques

Post Office Order

Postal Notes

Stamps

Cash

By registered letter

Total

NAME

Quantity
required

Total Number

Total Amount



A SELECTION OF CHOICE SHRUBS OF RECENT INTRODUCTION.

- No. 1—AZALEA LEDIFOLIA NARCISSIFLORUM
(page 9), 5/- and 7/6.
No. 2—BUDDLEIA COLVILLEI (page 12), 2/6
No. 3—ROBINIA KELSEYII (page 45), 3/6
No. 4—BUDDLEIA ALTERNIFOLIA (page 12),
2/6

- No. 5—CYTISUS FLORIBUNDA "LILAC TIME"
(page 20), 3/6
No. 6—BERBERIS THUNBERGIA ATROPUR-
PUREA (page 11), Spring colouring,
3/6
No. 7—BERBERIS THUNBERGIA ATROPUR-
PUREA, Autumn colouring



SELECTION OF CHOICE SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR A SMALL GARDEN.

No. 1—*DIMORPHOTHECA ECKLONIS* (page 22), 2/-. No. 2—*CEANOTHUS EDWARDSII* (page 14), 3/6.
 No. 3—*CERATOSTIGMA WILMOTTIAE* (page 15), 2/6. No. 4—*PROSTANTHERA OVALIFOLIA* (page 41), 2/6.
 No. 5—*LEPTOSPERMUM SCOPARIUM ALBA FLORE PLENO* (page 34), 2/6. No. 6—*RHODODENDRON "PINK PEARL"* (page 46), 7/6 and 10/6.

Collection of 6 for £1.

A Handbook of
Trees, Shrubs, etc.

To our Clients and Friends.



WE HAVE MUCH PLEASURE in herewith presenting our General List of Trees, Shrubs, and General Nursery Stock, and in doing so we wish to extend our thanks to the numerous and increasing number of clients whose confidence has been, we hope, amply repaid in our Service. We have every reason to feel that this confidence will grow, and continue to grow in the coming years, as we can assure our clients that no pains or expense will be spared to supply to them the very highest quality of plants it is possible either to produce or procure.

Our fields of activity have been widened, our Staff has been augmented, and arrangements for the prompt and efficient execution of orders have been completed to enable us to cope satisfactorily with the ever-increasing stream of business both in Australia and overseas.

This General List, which we have been at great pains to make as full of interesting information as is consistent with a busy garden-lover's reading, is specially designed to cover a period of two years, 1930-1931, and we would be grateful if instead of destroying it, should it not be of active use to the recipient, it might be passed on to some other garden lover, and thus fulfil a double purpose.

Lists of particular subjects—Roses, Dahlias, and Bulbs—are issued in season, and we are only too pleased to forward a copy to any inquirer, post free, on application.

HODGINS NURSERIES

PTY. LTD.

FU 5270 and FU 5058.

ESSENDON, W.5.

SERVICE

.....✦.....

In the course of 40 years' practical experience in the Nursery business, we have met and overcome many horticultural difficulties, and also in that time have formed valuable connections with overseas suppliers which enable us to place all the benefits of those far markets with our own keen practical knowledge before our clients.

Many even of our oldest clients have hesitated to ask professional advice, so, in order that the difficulties of gardening might be removed from the path of the amateur, we have organised and recently opened a

SERVICE DEPARTMENT

which will handle all inquiries and supply any information required on garden matters. This Service is free, except in such cases where actual expense is incurred, in which instances it will be charged at cost.

For a small commission, we would be glad to obtain seeds, or plants of rare or unusual varieties from Continental or American sources, or to indent any specialties required from other markets.

Inquiries by phone or letter will receive our prompt and careful attention if addressed to

HODGINS NURSERIES Pty. Ltd.,

Service Dept.,

ESSENDON, W.5.

FU 5270 and FU 5058.

We ask our clients to make full use of this department organised directly for their benefit.

Arrangement of this General List.

For the convenience of our customers, this list has been arranged
in five sections. Varieties marked with * are illustrated.

No. 1 SECTION, Pages 6 to 69—

Trees and Shrubs, including Conifers.

Climbing Plants. Shrubs for Hedgemaking.
Special Selections of Shrubs.

No. 2 SECTION, Pages 61 to 64—

Climbing Plants.

No. 3 SECTION, Pages 65 to 94—

Perennial and Herbaceous Plants.

Asters. Cannas. Irises. Phlox. Kniphofias.
Violets. Perennial Bordering Plants.

No. 4 SECTION, Pages 95 to 101—

Alpines.

No. 5 SECTION, Pages 102 to 108—

Fruit Trees.

Deciduous Fruit Trees. Citrus. Nuts.
Berry-bearing Plants and Vines.
Roots and Herbs.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Please use the order sheet enclosed with
this catalogue, and write name and address very plainly in **BLOCK**
LETTERS.

Address all correspondence:

Hodgins Nurseries Pty. Ltd.,
Essendon, W.5.

Phones: FU 5270 and FU 5058.

ESTABLISHED 1892.

TREASURES of the GARDEN

New, Rare, and Choice

TREES and SHRUBS



A few rare and choice shrubs and trees have been selected from the pages of this catalogue. Any of these will add distinction and originality to your garden.

For further descriptions and prices, see Section on Trees and Shrubs on pages specified.

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Section 1.

Hardy, Flowering, Foliage, and Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

These are a special feature of this Nursery, and new and rare varieties are being continually added to our collection.

The hardiness of Trees and Shrubs is largely dependent upon locality and altitude. We have endeavoured, in the following pages, to sound a note of warning in instances where varieties are tender.

The heights mentioned in the descriptions refer to the height the shrub or tree will ultimately attain, and not, of course, to the size of the plant that will be received from the Nursery.

All plants are grown in pots for planting at any time, with the exception of a few items mentioned as available only during the Winter months.

Acacia—The Wattle.

AUSTRALIA.

Leguminosae.

The acacias are well-known native shrubs and small trees with handsome foliage and attractive flowers, in most cases produced during the Winter months. They are mostly short lived, and are greatly benefited by cutting back directly after flowering.

- Baileyana.**—Cootamundra Wattle. Foliage glaucous, flowering in June ; one of the first to open 1/6
- cultriformis.**—Knife-leaved Wattle. Shrubby variety with bright orange flowers ; 6 feet 1/6
- dealbata.**—Silver Wattle. Large-growing variety, with silver foliage and bright golden flowers ; 15 feet 1/6
- elata.**—Pepper-tree Wattle. Large-growing tree with handsome foliage and pale flowers 1/6
- elongata.**—Long-podded Wattle. Tall-growing shrub with bright flowers ; 8 feet 1/6
- floribunda.**—Many-flowered Wattle. A fine large-growing shrub with attractive foliage and flowers ; 10 feet 1/6
- Howittii.**—Howitt's Wattle. Shrubby variety with pale yellow flowers. .. 1/6
- longifolia.**—Coast Wattle. A spreading shrub, very suitable for coastal planting 1/6
- melanoxylon.**—Blackwood Tree. Fine timber tree ; 40-60 feet 1/6
- normalis.**—Queen Wattle. The most attractive of all. Opens its rich golden blossom as the Cootamundra finishes ; 15-20 feet 1/6
- podalyriaefolia.**—Mount Morgan Wattle. A beautiful variety with silvery foliage and bright golden flowers. Early flowering 1/6
- prominens.**—Golden-rain Wattle. A large attractive shrub of 10 to 12 feet 1/6
- pruinosa.**—Mottle-stemmed Wattle. A large-growing variety of very rapid growth 1/6
- pycnantha.**—Golden Wattle. The well-known variety with large golden flowers and leathery foliage. Grows best in poor, hungry soil ; 20 feet 1/6
- retinodes.**—Ever-blooming Wattle. A tall shrub which produces its pale yellow flowers throughout the year 1/6
- saligna.**—Willow Wattle. A small tree of 15 feet, with rich flowers and attractive weeping branches 1/6
- spectabilis.**—The Mudgee Wattle. Shrub of 8-10 feet, free flowering, with bright gold flowers 1/6
- vestita.**—The Clothed Wattle. Evergreen, 8-10 feet of spreading habit, with bright gold flowers 1/6

ABELIA.

CHINA.

Caprifoliaceae.

The Abelias are small, bushy shrubs, with persistent foliage and rather small but numerous Bouvardia-like flowers, opening in Summer. They do best in sunny, sheltered positions.

- chinensis** (syn. *A. rupestris*).—Rose and white ; 3 feet 2/-
- uniflora** (syn. *A. serrata*).—Rosy, with yellow throat ; 4 feet 2/-

ABIES.

Coniferae.

Large-growing Conifers of pyramidal habit with whorled spreading branches. They succeed best in cool, humid climates.

- alba.**—The Silver Fir. A tree of 100 feet or more, with handsome silvery-grey foliage 2/6
- Douglasii** (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*).—The well-known Oregon Pine. A handsome tree, growing to 100 feet or more in suitable localities .. 2/6
- Nordmanniana.**—The Caucasian Fir. A vigorous and ornamental tree of good form 2/6 and 3/6

ABUTILON—The Chinese Lantern.

Malvaceae.

The Abutilons are hardy, rapid-growing evergreen shrubs with large bell-shaped pendulous flowers. Some varieties have very attractive foliage. They thrive in almost any situation or soil. Cut hard back in early Spring. If allowed to remain unpruned Abutilons are apt to become very woody and lose their usefulness.

- aureum variegatum.**—Foliage spotted and splashed with golden yellow ; 4 feet 1/6
- Boule de Neige.**—Pure snow white flowers ; 4 feet 1/6
- Savitzii.**—Foliage variegated green and white, very effective ; 2 feet .. 1/6
- Sydney Belle.**—Rich golden yellow ; 4 feet 1/6
- Thompsonii plenum.**—Double orange ; 4 feet 1/6

Acacia pycnantha is the Golden Wattle.

Acer—The Maple.

Sapindaceae.

The Maples are hardy ornamental trees or shrubs with handsome foliage, all very suitable for cool mountainous districts, where the foliage assumes very brilliant colour before falling in Autumn. The variegated forms of *Negundo* are quite suitable for local planting, the foliage standing the heat of Summer even in the most exposed positions.

- campestre.**—The English Maple. Large tree of 50 feet, with corky branches 2/6
- dasycarpum Wieri laciniatum.**—Cut-leaved Silver Maple. A graceful variety, remarkable for its drooping branches and finely divided foliage. A tree of 15 to 20 feet 3/6
- floridanum.**—A large-growing species forming a shapely tree of 20 to 30 feet, with pale bark and large three-lobed leaves, which turn bright yellow in Autumn. A most distinct specimen 5/-
- japonicum filicifolium.**—Large handsome, finely-divided green leaves, turning to bronze yellow in Autumn; 6 feet 5/- and 7/6
- Negundo** (syn. *Negundo aceroides*).—The green Ash-leaved Maple. A fine tree of 20 feet or more, with large, three-lobed foliage, turning bright yellow in Autumn 2/6
- Negundo argenteo variegatum.**—Rich green leaves, bordered and marked silvery white. Most useful for colour effects and to break dull backgrounds; 12 to 15 feet. Strong plants 3 feet high or more. 3/6 to 7/6
- Negundo aureo variegatum.**—Beautiful green and golden variegated foliage, retaining its colour till Autumn. One of the most conspicuous plants we have. An ideal small tree for a lawn specimen. Plants 3 feet high or more 3/6 to 7/6
- Negundo californicum aurea.**—Bright clear golden foliage without any other colouring. Dwarf habit and very effective 5/-
- Negundo crispum.**—Very fine foliage, nicely variegated, pale yellow and green, with a distinct pink tinge in the early Spring. Leaves slightly curled 3/6 to 7/6
- palmatum** (syn. *A. polymorphum*).—Japanese Maple. Foliage green in summer, turning in Autumn to rich crimson and bronze shades; 10 feet 2/6 and 3/6
- palmatum atropurpureum.**—Dark purple foliage in Spring and Summer, turning purplish crimson in Autumn; 6 feet 5/- to 7/6
- palmatum dissectum.**—Very finely-cut foliage, green turning to bronze in Autumn. Of low spreading pendulous habit; 3 feet 5/- and 7/6
- palmatum dissectum atropurpureum.**—Of the same habit as *dissectum*, but with deep maroon foliage; 3 feet 5/- and 7/6
- palmatum Oshubeni.**—Foliage more deeply cut and of a deeper colour than *atropurpureum*; 6 feet 5/- and 7/6
- palmatum reticulatum.**—Small palmate green foliage, beautifully netted and bordered with cream; 6 feet 5/-, 7/6, and 10/-
- palmatum roseum.**—Small palmate leaves margined with deep pink. 5/- and 7/6
- palmatum scolopendrifolium rubrum.**—Narrow palmate leaves of deep red 5/- and 7/6
- platanoides.**—Norway Maple. One of the most handsome and hardiest of the large-growing Maples. Large green foliage, turning orange and yellow in Autumn 2/6
- platanoides Schwedleri.**—Large leaves, bright red in Spring, changing to green in Summer and again to orange-red in Autumn 5/-
- pseudoplatanus.**—Sycamore. Handsome large foliage, dark green above and glaucous beneath. A large tree of 30 feet or more 2/6
- rubrum.**—Red Maple. A beautiful species, flowers scarlet, borne in clusters before the foliage breaks in Spring. Foliage green, turning to rich blood-red in Autumn. A large tree of 20 to 30 feet 3/6

ACMENA—see *Eugenia*, page 24.

AESCULUS Hippocastanum—The European Horse Chestnut. ASIA.
Sapindaceae.

The Horse Chestnuts are large-growing deciduous trees, grown for their handsome foliage and showy flowers in Spring. They make fine specimens in cool districts. The large seeds are not edible 2/6

Maples are handsome trees in all seasons.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

- AGATHAEA**—Blue Marguerite. SOUTH AFRICA. Compositae.
coelestis.—A neat, compact evergreen shrub of 2 feet, producing throughout the year masses of small, daisy-like flowers. Very hardy in most situations 1/6
- AGONIS**—The Willow Myrtle of West Australia. Myrtaceae.
flexuosa.—A large evergreen tree of 30 feet or more. Very suitable for hot dry districts. Its fine weeping habit is much admired, as also are the young leaves, which at first are tinged with crimson 2/6
- AILANTHUS**—The Tree of Heaven. ASIA. Simarubaceae.
altissima (syn. *glandulosa*).—A deciduous tree of 20 to 30 feet, with large Ash-like foliage. A fast grower that thrives almost anywhere. If plants are cut back when well established, they thicken and form an excellent screen 2/-
- ALOYSIA**—Lippia.—Lemon-scented Verbena. CHILI. Verbenaceae.
citriodora.—A hardy deciduous shrub of 6 feet with sweetly lemon-scented foliage and masses of pale greyish-purple flowers in Summer. For best results, prune hard back in Winter 2/-
- AMELANCHIER**—American June-berry or Snowy Mespilus. Rosaceae.
 The Amelanchiers are hardy, deciduous, large-growing shrubs, covered in early Spring, before the leaves appear, with masses of small flowers, which are followed by ornamental berries. In Autumn the foliage turns orange-scarlet before falling. Grows well in dry situations, with a preference for chalky soil.
***canadensis** (syn. *A. botryapium*).—A remarkable and very beautiful flowering tree. During Spring it is covered with myriads of small white flowers. Its Autumn beauty is almost as striking, the foliage changing to rich soft red; fruit crimson, and ripening in Winter time. 2/6
sanguinea.—Flowers white, berries dark, almost black. Foliage in Spring glaucous green, changing in Autumn to rich crimson; 8 feet 3/6
- AMYGDALUS**—Flowering Almonds.—See *Prunus*, page 40.
- ANDROMEDA** (syn. *Leucothoe* and *Pieris*). Ericaceae.
 The Andromedas are small, bushy, evergreen, and, in one case listed here, deciduous shrubs not exceeding 4 feet, with handsome foliage and beautiful Lily-of-the-Valley-like flowers. They succeed like *Rhododendrons* and *Azaleas* in half shade, and require to be kept moist during the Summer months. All our Andromedas are large-flowering plants.
Catesbaei (*Leucothoe Catesbaei*).—Remarkable for its handsome foliage, which retains its Autumn tints right through Winter. Flowers white in Spring. Evergreen; 4 feet 3/6
floribunda (*Pieris floribunda*).—Bushy evergreen, with large glossy foliage; pure white bell-shaped flowers in erect panicles; 3 feet 7/6
japonica (*Pieris japonica*).—Evergreen, bushy habit; flowers in pendulous racemes; 3 feet 3/6
paniculata (*Lyonia paniculata*).—A deciduous variety, with cream sweetly-perfumed flowers in Spring. In Autumn the foliage assumes brilliant tints before falling 3/6
speciosa.—A beautiful evergreen from Eastern U.S.A. Very free flowering, flowers milky white with brown anthers 7/6
- ANGOPHORA**—The Native Gum Myrtle. N.S.W. AND QUEENSLAND. Myrtaceae.
 Hardy evergreen trees closely related to the Eucalypts, which they resemble in growth and habit. They make fine shelter trees.
lanceolata.—A tree of 50 to 60 feet, with white flowers 1/6
- ANOPTERUS**—The Tasmanian Laurel. Saxifragaceae.
glandulosus.—A choice evergreen shrub with large glossy serrated foliage, bearing in Spring panicles of cream Lily-of-the-Valley-like flowers. A beautiful subject that requires to be grown in a cool, moist situation 2/6 and 3/6
- ARONIA**—Black Chokeberry. E. NORTH AMERICA. Rosaceae.
melanocarpa.—A hardy deciduous shrub of 5 feet with attractive white Hawthorn-like flowers in Spring, followed by berries which turn glossy black in Autumn and remain till Spring. In Autumn the foliage turns orange and red before falling. Grows well in drier situations 2/6

Our Andromedas are all large-flowering plants.



1—PYRACANTHA ROGERSIANA flava.

2—CRATAEGUS cordata.

3—PYRACANTHA yunnanense.

4—PYRACANTHA angustifolia.

5—COTONEASTER FRANCHETII.

6—PYRACANTHA coccinea.

7—COTONEASTER pannosa.

SELECTION OF BERRY-BEARING SHRUBS.

Cotoneaster, page 18 ; Crataegus, page 19 ; Pyracantha, page 42.

Plate No. 4.

A SELECTION OF EARLY SPRING-FLOWERING TREES AND SHRUBS.



No. 1—*PYRUS MALUS FLORIBUNDA* (page 43), 3/6. No. 2—*PRUNUS SERRULATA* HISIKURA (page 41), 2/6 and 3/6. No. 3—*PRUNUS PERSICA* "HARBINGER" (page 40), 3/6. No. 4—*AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS* (page 8), 2/6. No. 5—*CALYCANTHUS PRAECOX* (page 13), 2/- and 2/6.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

- ARAUCARIA.** S. AMERICA AND PACIFIC AUSTRALIA. Pinaceae.
Large-growing, distinct, and attractive trees, with regularly whorled branches.
Most suitable for specimens or avenue planting.
- excelsa.**—Norfolk Island Pine. A tree of 70 to 100 feet; very regular in its growth. Thriving best close to the sea. A most attractive specimen ... 2/6
- imbricata.**—Chili Pine or Monkey Puzzle. A slow-growing tree of 20 to 30 feet. A distinct specimen for cool mountainous districts ... 3/6
- ARBUTUS—Strawberry Tree.** Ericaceae.
The Arbutuses are large, evergreen, woody shrubs or small trees of 12 to 15 feet, with attractive bell-like flowers in Winter, followed by ornamental Strawberry-like fruits which colour brightly in Autumn. They are suitable for general planting.
- Andrachne.**—Flowers yellowish-green, fruit bright red. This variety is attractive on account of its reddish-brown smooth bark ... 3/6
- Unedo.**—The Irish Strawberry Tree.—Flowers creamy white, fruit scarlet. 2/-
In large quantities, 18/- per dozen; extra large plants at 3/6 each.
- ASH—English.**—see *Fraxinus*, page 27.
- ASH—Mountain.**—see *Pyrus Aucuparia*, page 42.
- AUCUBA—Japanese Laurel.** JAPAN. Cornaceae.
The Aucubas are evergreen shrubs grown for their large ornamental foliage. They require to be grown in moist situations in half shade. They are also adapted for growing in ferneries either in pots or planted out.
- japonica aurea variegata.**—Leaves spotted and blotched with gold; 4 feet ... 2/6
- japonica aurea marginata.**—Leaves broadly margined with gold ... 2/6
- AUDIBERTIA.** COLUMBIA. Labiatae.
incana.—A very hardy evergreen thriving in common soil, valued highly because of its free-flowering habit in the Winter time, when the small shrub is covered with dainty blue flowers ... 2/-
- AZALEAS.** JAPAN. Ericaceae.
The Azaleas are hardy, fibrous-rooted, small-growing shrubs both evergreen and deciduous. They require to be grown in cool moisture-holding soils free from lime. In late Winter and Spring they are covered with masses of gorgeously coloured flowers. Botanically, these plants are grouped with *Rhododendrons*.
- indica.**—We have a choice selection of both double and single flowered varieties of these desirable plants in their many and varied colourings. Per dozen 24/-
- Hinode-giri.**—A dwarf small-flowered type from Japan, covered in early Spring with countless brilliant fiery red flowers; very showy and attractive ... 5/- and 7/6
- Kaempferi.**—A floriferous Japanese variety, with single salmon-scarlet flowers. Very hardy and effective; 3 feet. Large plants ... 5/-
- *ledifolia narcissiflorum** (syn. *A. Yodogawa*).—A fine variety with beautiful double fragrant flowers of a delightful heliotrope mauve colour. Semi-deciduous and very hardy; 4 feet. Large plants. 5/- and 7/6
- BAECKIA.** AUSTRALIA. Myrtaceae.
plicata.—See *Micromyrtus microphylla*, page 37.
- virgata.**—The Twiggy Willi-Willi Bush. An evergreen shrub or small tree of 10 to 12 feet, with dainty white flowers in the Spring time. It grows and thrives in almost any soil or situation ... 2/-
- BEECH TREE.**—See *Fagus*, page 27.
- BENTHAMIA fragifera.**—See *Cornus capitata*, page 17.
- BETULA.** BRITAIN. Betulaceae.
alba.—The Silver Bark Birch. An ornamental and graceful, hardy deciduous tree of 30 feet, with small poplar-like foliage which turns bright yellow in Autumn. The tree derives its name from the smooth white bark, which is most conspicuous and attractive. Makes a delightful specimen in cool districts ... 2/6 and 3/6
- alba pendula.**—An attractive weeping form of the common Birch, forming ultimately a beautiful dome-shaped tree ... 12/6
- alba purpurea.**—The purple-leaved Birch. A small-growing form with handsome rich purple foliage, retaining its colour throughout the season ... 12/6

No new plants except well-tested ones.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

- BAMBUSA—The Bamboo.** ASIA. Gramineae.
 These attractive, easily grown plants add a distinctive touch to any garden. They are of free, rapid growth, thriving in any deep soil with plenty of moisture.
- Arundinaria gracilis.**—A slender variety of 8 to 10 feet; very graceful deep green foliage 5/-
- Arundinaria japonica** (Metake).—A very hardy spreading variety that grows freely in any situation, forming dense clumps 6 to 10 feet high. 3/6 and 5/-
- Arundinaria Simonsii.**—A strong-growing erect variety of 15 to 20 ft., forming a graceful clump. Stems glaucous, covered with deep green handsome foliage 5/-
- Bambusa Alphonse-Karri.**—A dense-growing variety of 5 to 6 feet, with yellow and green striped stems 5/-
- Bambusa Fortunei argentea.**—A dwarf spreading variety of 2 to 3 feet, with attractive green and white foliage 2/-
- Bambusa marmorea.**—A unique bamboo of 4 to 5 feet, with slender purple canes clustered with slightly oval brilliant green foliage .. 5/-
- Phyllostachys Castillonis.**—A large-leaved variety, with smooth golden canes striped with green. Branches long and graceful; 10 feet 5/-
- Phyllostachys nigra.**—The Black Bamboo. An ornamental variety, with dark black stems. Very hardy, growing 15 to 20 feet 5/-
- BORONIA.** AUSTRALIA. Rutaceae.
megastigma.—The Sweet-scented Boronia. A well-known hardy, compact bushy plant, flowering profusely in early Spring. The brown and yellow flowers are strongly perfumed. Prefers an open situation in freshly broken soil, and must be cut hard back during, or soon after, the flowering period 2/- and 2/6
- BOUVARDIA.** NORTH AMERICA. Rubiaceae.
 The Bouvardias are small, shrubby plants, producing masses of attractive flowers in Summer and Autumn. They are usually cut hard back by the frosts in Winter, but sprout again in early Spring. They require rich, well-cultivated soil to do well.
- Humboldtii.**—Pure white large tubular flowers, very richly perfumed .. 1/6
 Named varieties in various shades of Pink, Red, Crimson, Cream, etc., both double and single 1/6
- BRACHYCHITON.**—See Sterculia, page 49.
- BRACHYSEMA—The Swan River Pea Bush.** AUSTRALIA. Leguminosae.
lanceolatum.—A hardy evergreen shrub of 3 to 4 feet, with attractive silvery grey foliage, and bright scarlet pea-shaped flowers, clustered close to the branches in Winter and early Spring. A very desirable shrub that thrives in the most exposed situations 2/6

**Flowering Shrubs will keep down the cost
of beautifying your grounds.**

No order is too large for us to handle. None
too small to receive careful attention and personal
supervision.

Bamboo Arundaria gracilis makes a very graceful background.

Berberis—The Barberry.

S. AMERICA AND ASIA.

Berberidaceae.

The Barberries are hardy evergreen and deciduous shrubs, ranging in height from 2 to 6 feet. All varieties are spiny and produce yellow or orange flowers in Spring or Summer, followed by attractive berries of orange, red, dark blue, or nearly black shades. Most varieties assume brilliant Autumn tints, and are worth growing for this effect alone. They grow and thrive in any soil or situation, but fruit and colour best in the higher hill districts.

- aggregata.**—A bushy semi-deciduous shrub of 4 feet, with yellow flowers, coral red berries, and beautiful Autumn tints 2/6
- aquifolium** (Mahonia).—An evergreen spreading shrub of 4 feet, with glossy green leaves, turning purple and bronze in Winter. Yellow flowers 2/6
- brachypoda.**—A deciduous shrub of 6 feet, foliage colouring well in Autumn. Flowers yellow, followed by scarlet berries 2/6
- Darwinii.**—One of the best evergreen shrubs with small dark glossy foliage, clustered with rich orange flowers in Spring; 5 to 6 feet. This variety forms a fine hedge for cool districts. 1/6
- Price per dozen, in quantity, 15/-
- Delsiana.**—A vigorous deciduous shrub of 6 feet, colouring well in Autumn. Flowers yellow, followed by attractive berries 2/6
- Fortunei.**—An erect-growing evergreen variety, with large pinnate foliage. Yellow flowers produced in Autumn 2/6
- Gilgiana.**—A fine species with narrow elongated racemes of yellow flowers, followed by bright-red oblong berries. Foliage colours well in Autumn 2/6
- Sargentiana.**—A hardy evergreen shrub of 6 feet with large elegant dark-green leaves, turning bronze and scarlet in Autumn and Winter. Pale yellow leaves followed by large black attractive fruit. Large rigid ivory-white spines 3/6
- stenophylla.**—An evergreen shrub of 5 feet, with long graceful shoots densely clothed with dark shiny leaves smothered in Spring with bright yellow flowers 2/6
- subcaulialata.**—A very graceful evergreen variety of 4 feet, with small glaucous leaves and arching branches. Bright pink berries in Autumn 2/6
- Thunbergii.**—A compact, bushy deciduous shrub of 4 feet, lovely in Spring when decked with long-hanging yellow flowers, and magnificent in Autumn when the foliage and berries turn scarlet. 2/-
- Price per dozen, in quantities, 18/-

***THUNBERGII ATROPURPUREA.**—This distinct foliaged shrub, which originated in France, will, in our opinion, become one of the most popular garden plants where permanent colouring is a feature. Of compact, bushy habit, it forms an ideal subject either planted as a single shrub or in clumps, beds, or as a permanent hedge or divisional break.

The foliage, when first appearing in Spring, is deep purple-red, as dark as the Persian Plum at its best. This colouring softens slightly as the foliage matures, and is maintained right through the Summer till late Autumn, when the whole plant assumes a fiery colouring of rich crimson, with shadings of orange. The flowers produced in Spring are, as in the green-leaved variety, yellow, followed by purplish-crimson berries, which persist till late Autumn.

We know of nothing richer in Autumn colourings than this desirable subject 3/6

A limited number of extra strong plants 7/6

- vernae.**—A slender-branching deciduous shrub of 3 feet, with attractive small foliage, which colours beautifully in Autumn. Flowers yellow, followed by showy berries 2/6
- vulgaris.**—The Common Barberry. A large-growing deciduous variety. Flowers yellow in Spring, followed by brilliant orange-red berries; 6 feet 2/-

Coloured berries are just as attractive as flowers.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

BERBERIS—*continued.*

- vulgaris purpurea.**—A conspicuous variety, with deep purple foliage during Spring and Summer, turning crimson in Autumn. Berries purplish. We recommend this as one of the most distinct foliage shrubs we have; 4 to 5 feet 2/6
- Wilsonae.**—A new variety from China, of low-spreading, semi-deciduous, free-branching habit, clothed with neat leaves and needle-like spines. Flowers yellow, followed by dense crops of berries, which at first are cream, deepening to pink and finally to coral red. The foliage colours beautifully in late Autumn 2/-

COLLECTION OF BERBERIS.

We supply 12 choice varieties of our selection for £1/5/-.
6 choice varieties of our selection for 12/6.

BUDDLEIA.

Loganiaceae.

The Buddleias are evergreen rapid-growing shrubs, generally of about 5 to 8 feet, producing panicles of attractive flowers during Spring and Summer. They are quite hardy, and thrive in any soil or situation. They require hard cutting occasionally to keep them shapely. The Buddleias are all very suitable for seaside planting.

- *alternifolia.**—A new variety producing its delicate, sweetly-scented rosy-mauve flowers in Spring, clustered on the upper side of the branches and not in panicles at the ends of the branches as in other varieties. Of distinct bushy habit with small attractive foliage. A fine vigorous shrub of about 6 feet 2/6

***COLVILLEI.**—A rare Himalayan species of great beauty. A strong grower with silvery-grey foliage and large bell-shaped bright rose-pink flowers, resembling a pentstemon. Summer flowering. A most desirable plant; 6 feet 2/6

globosa.—A distinct hardy variety, with attractive orange ball-like flowers in Spring; 6 feet 2/-

***salvifolia.**—A new variety that promises to become one of our most conspicuous Winter-flowering shrubs. Very rapid grower. Dense heads of pale lilac highly scented flowers freely during the dull Winter months; 5 to 6 feet 2/6

variabilis Veitchiana.—Dense spikes of lilac flowers, with orange eye. Very rapid and strong grower; 6 feet 2/-

variabilis magnifica.—Of the same habit of growth and flowering as *Veitchiana*, but with deeper rosy-purple flowers. Very attractive; 6 feet 2/-

BUXUS—The Box Tree.

Euphorbiaceae,

The Box Trees are evergreen shrubs of rather slow growth, with small shining foliage, and inconspicuous flowers. They make useful dense shrubs that can be trimmed or cut to any shape required. They require a cool, moist soil for best results. See also bordering and edging plants for *Buxus sempervirens*, the dwarf variety.

sempervirens arborescens.—The Tree Box. A tall growing variety of 4 to 6 feet, with oval glossy foliage 2/-

sempervirens variegata.—A distinct silver variegated form, growing to about 2 feet. Of neat compact habit 2/-

CALCEOLARIA—The Slipper Wort.

PERU.

Scrophulariaceae.

The shrubby Calceolarias are dwarf branching plants of about 2 feet, producing panicles of attractive flowers in early Spring. They require to be grown in half shade and cut back soon after flowering.

rugosa (*C. integrifolia*).—Flowers cream and yellow, very freely produced 2/-

violacea.—Clear mauve, with violet and yellow spots 2/-

Varieties marked with * are illustrated.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

CALLISTEMON—Native Bottle Brush. AUSTRALIA. Myrtaceae.

The Callistemons are very hardy evergreen shrubs, thriving in the most exposed situations. In Spring their attractive bottle-brush-like flowers of rich colouring are much admired.

- coccineus**.—Rich dazzling scarlet; 6 feet 2/-
- pallidus**.—Bright yellow; very attractive; 6 to 8 feet 2/-
- salignus**.—Scarlet; 6 to 8 feet 2/-

CALLITRIS (syn. Frenela).—Native Cypress Pine. Pinaceae.

Attractive symmetrical small trees of 30 to 40 feet, with dense foliage. They are amongst the hardiest of Conifers, and thrive in poor, arid soils where other trees fail.

- cupressiformis**.—The Victorian Pine. Per dozen, 18/- 2/-
- oblonga** (syn. Gunnii).—The Tasmanian Pine 2/-
- robusta**.—The Murray Pine. Per dozen, 18/- 2/-

CALODENDRON—The Cape Chestnut. SOUTH AFRICA. Rutaceae.

- capensis**.—One of the most attractive and useful flowering trees, of 20 to 30 feet or more. Can be recommended where a distinct specimen is required. Throughout the year its luxuriant foliage is much admired, and in Spring large panicles of flesh-coloured flowers add to its beauty 2/6

CALYCANTHUS—The Flowering Allspice. N. AMERICA. Calycanthaceae

The Calycanthus are deciduous shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, opening their deliciously fragrant flowers in Winter before the leaves appear. They are hardy and grow in almost any well-drained and somewhat rich soil, either in shady or sunny positions.

- floridus**.—Carolina Allspice. Flowers are reddish-brown, with rich aromatic fragrance 2/6
- *praecox** (Chimonanthus fragrans).—Flowers yellow, with brown marking, deliciously fragrant 2/- and 2/6

CALYTRIX—The Grampians Fringe Myrtle. VICTORIA. Myrtaceae.

Bushy heath-like shrub from the Grampians, covered in early Spring with masses of starry white flowers, which turn blush as they age. They thrive in any loose soil, but resent root disturbance.

- scabra**.—Dwarf and bushy; about 2 to 3 feet 2/-
- Sullivanii**.—Tall-growing variety of 5 to 6 feet 2/-

FLOWERING and COLOURING SHRUBS and TREES

reduce the cost of upkeep of large gardens.

Each year we import many new and rare plants. Our idea is to place before our clients all the advantages of the overseas market offerings, plus our years of experience.

The suitability of each new subject is carefully tested before we list any novelty.

For a small commission we would be glad to import any rare or unusual plants on our clients' behalf, and test and acclimatise them before delivering.

Varieties marked with * are illustrated.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

- CAMELLIA.** ASIA. Ternstroemiaceae.
Well-known free-flowering evergreens, producing their attractive blooms in late Winter and Spring. They are quite hardy, and do best in a cool moist situation.
- japonica.**—We can offer many choice varieties, both double and single, and in all colours, including crimson, scarlet, rose, cerise, flesh, and white .. 2/6 and 3/6
- Sasanqua.**—The Japanese Winter-flowering Camellia. Very effective, with small foliage and single deep pink flowers, with yellow stamens in mid-winter .. 3/6 and 5/-
- Sasanqua variegata.**—A distinct form of this Winter-flowering Camellia with carmine pink flowers and handsomely variegated foliage 3/6 and 5/-
- CAMPHORA officinarum**—The Camphor Tree.—See *Cinnamomum camphora*, page 16.
- CANTUA.** PERU. Polemoniaceae.
dependens (*C. buxifolia*).—A hardy much-branched shrub of 4 to 5 feet, with deep rose-pink, fuchsia-like flowers produced in pendulous racemes in Winter. Of somewhat straggling nature, it requires the support of a stout stake, or can be trained as a semi-climber against a fence or wall .. 2/-
- CARPENTERIA.** CALIFORNIA. Saxifragaceae.
Californica.—A highly ornamental evergreen with large green leaves and showy white fragrant flowers, having bright golden anthers. Needs well-drained sheltered position with sandy soil; height 8 ft. 5/-
- CARYOPTERIS**—The Blue Spiræa. CHINA. Verbenaceae.
Mastacanthus (*incana*).—A hardy deciduous shrub of 2 to 3 feet, with silvery-grey foliage covered through Summer and Autumn with neat spikes of bright blue spiræa-like flowers. Grows anywhere .. 2/-
- CASSIA**—The Senna Bush. Leguminosae.
Candolliana.—A handsome evergreen shrub of 5 to 6 feet, with attractive bright golden yellow flowers, which open in Winter, and on that account are very valuable. The plant should be shortened back after flowering, otherwise it becomes very woody. Needs an open situation sheltered from frosts .. 2/6
- CASUARINA**—The Australian She-Oak. Casuarinaceae.
quadri-valvis (*syn. stricta*).—Odd slender-branched leafless tree with small red flowers. A quick-growing Australian tree for an exposed position .. 1/6
- CATALPA**—The Tree Bignonia. NORTH AMERICA. Bignoniaceae.
syringifolia.—A hardy deciduous tree of 15 to 20 feet with large heart-shaped leaves and large panicles of flowers, creamy-white spotted violet and yellow, produced in Summer. Needs good well-drained soil .. 2/6
- CAVENDISHIA** (*syn. Thibaudia*). ECUADOR. Vacciniaceae.
acuminata.—A handsome evergreen rarely seen in cultivation, with red bell-shaped flowers tipped with yellowish-green. Requires a moist situation similar to Azaleas .. 2/6
- CEANOTHUS.** CALIFORNIA. Rhamnaceae.
These are hardy evergreen, quick-growing shrubs of 6 to 8 feet, producing large quantities of their attractive blue flowers in clusters in the Spring time. They are amongst the most useful and ornamental of all large-growing shrubs. Will thrive almost anywhere.
- divaricatus.**—Deep glossy foliage and pale blue flowers .. 2/6
- *EDWARDSII.**—An attractive hybrid variety, intermediate in habit and flower between its parents, *divaricatus* and *Veitchianus*. Of compact, bushy growth, with small shiny foliage and bright blue flowers in Springtime .. 3/6
- Veitchianus.**—Very small foliage and deep rich blue flowers; 5 to 6 feet 3/6

Camellias are hardy, beautiful, and useful.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

CEDRUS—The Cedar Tree. ASIA. Pinaceae.

The Cedars are large-growing ornamental Conifers, with wide horizontally-spreading branches, very distinct in habit from most other Conifers.

atlantica.—A large pyramidal tree with upright leading shoots of silvery-green. A very vigorous variety 2/6

atlantica glauca.—The Blue Atlas Cedar. A handsome tree with horizontal branches and silvery foliage. A most desirable form. True variety obtained from grafts 3/6 to 7/6

Deodara.—The Indian Cedar. One of the most ornamental trees we have. Of distinct weeping habit, with silvery foliage. A tree that withstands heat, cold, and drought 2/6

CELTIS—The Chinese Nettle Tree. CHINA. Ulmaceae.

Sinensis.—An ornamental deciduous tree of 20 feet. Of wide-spreading habit, with light green foliage which turns yellow before falling in Autumn. Valuable as a shade tree or as a single specimen on a lawn. Will grow in any situation 2/-

CERASUS—The Flowering Cherry.—See *Prunus serrulata*, page 41.

CERATONIA—The Carob or St. John's Bread. LEVANT. Leguminosae.

siliqua.—A handsome evergreen tree of 15 feet or more. Very suitable for planting in hot, arid districts. This tree furnished the carob beans which are used largely throughout the Mediterranean basin for food and forage 2/-

CERATOPETALUM—The N.S.W. Christmas Bush. Saxifragaceae.

gummiferum.—A hardy evergreen tree of 30 feet, covered in Summer with remarkable yellowish flowers which turn rose and red as they age, retaining their beauty for a remarkable time. Needs a good rich, deep soil, with plenty of moisture 2/6

CERATOSTIGMA. CHINA. Plumbaginaceae.

***WILMOTTIAE.**—A rare and beautiful shrub from China, which produces clusters of deep sky-blue flowers over a long season. It is dwarf growing from 3 to 4 feet, and is an acquisition to the list of blue flowering plants. Hardy in all places, and easy of cultivation 2/6

CERCIS—The Judas Tree or Red Bud. EUROPE. Leguminosae.

Hardy deciduous small trees of 10 to 15 feet, with handsome heart-shaped leaves, and attractive bright rose pea-shaped flowers, which are clustered on the branches in late Winter before the foliage appears.

canadensis.—Pale rose of tallish spreading habit 2/6

Siliquastrum.—Rosy purple, small bushy tree 2/6

CESTRUM (syn. *Habrothamnus*). CENTRAL AMERICA. Solanaceae.

The Cestrums, which include all plants known in the past as *Habrothamnus*, are hardy evergreen shrubs of 5 to 6 feet with attractive tubular flowers produced almost throughout the year. They are slightly frost-tender, and require protection for the first Winter after planting.

aurantiacum.—Deep orange-yellow, flowers held erect in large panicles. 2/-

elegans.—Bright red flowers in pendulous racemes 2/-

nocturnum.—The Night Flowering Jessamine. Creamy-yellow, very sweetly perfumed at night only 2/-

CHAMAELAUCIUM—The Geraldton Wax Flower. AUSTRALIA. Myrtaceae.

***uncinatum.**—A beautiful Winter-flowering evergreen shrub of 5 to 6 feet.

The attractive waxy myrtle-like flowers of a delicate pale blush pink last on the plant for months, and when cut will retain their beauty for weeks. Thrives in a dry, uncultivated soil, with as little root disturbance as possible. We can supply these in shades of white, pink, and red 3/6 and 5/-

CHIMONANTHUS fragrans—see *Calycanthus praecox*, page 13.

Ceratostigma Willmottiae—a new blue-flowered shrub.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

CHOISYA—The Mexican Orange Flower. AMERICA. Rutaceae.

ternata.—A beautiful and distinct free-flowering evergreen shrub of 4 to 5 feet, with glossy foliage and clusters of white, fragrant flowers in early Spring. Will thrive in any soil or situation 2/-

CHORIZEMA—The Flame Pea Bush of Western Australia. Leguminosae.

cordatum.—A dwarf evergreen shrub of 2 to 3 feet, with small orange and yellow pea-shaped flowers in Winter and early Spring. They thrive in poor, well-drained soils 2/-

CINNAMOMUM—The Camphor Tree. Lauraceae.

Camphora.—A stout evergreen tree of 20 to 30 feet, with very dense foliage, most suitable for the warmer districts, where it can be used with great advantage for street planting. This tree furnishes the camphor of commerce. Easy of cultivation. 2/-
Per dozen, in quantities, 18/-

CISTUS. MEDITERRANEAN. Cistaceae.

The Rock Rose revels in the full sun, and is excellent for planting on dry banks, rock gardens, or for using as low shrubs. Easy of cultivation, and a delight to the eye.

ladaniferus.—A tall-growing species with large solitary flowers; the white crinkled petals are blotched with chocolate 2/-

crispus.—A compact form, 2 feet high; the flowers are gay pink. A fine dwarf shrub for border work 2/6

crispus Sunset.—A hybrid from the preceding variety, dwarf, only 12 inches high. Free flowering in rosy-pink shade 2/6

CLERODENDRON. ASIA. Verbenaceae.

Hardy shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, with large soft foliage and attractive flowers, which are sweetly fragrant from the late afternoon onwards through the evening in Summer. They thrive in any warm situation with abundant moisture.

fragrans.—Double white with red calyx, deliciously fragrant. Frost-tender in cold districts 2/6

trichotomum.—Single white with reddish-brown calyx 2/6

BIRTHDAY or MEMORIAL TREES.

The conception is a happy and most acceptable one.

Every garden lover will appreciate the gift of a new subject, or a good example of an old favourite on his or her birthday.

Happy events may be most happily commemorated by planting an ornamental tree—an idea both decorative and beautiful.

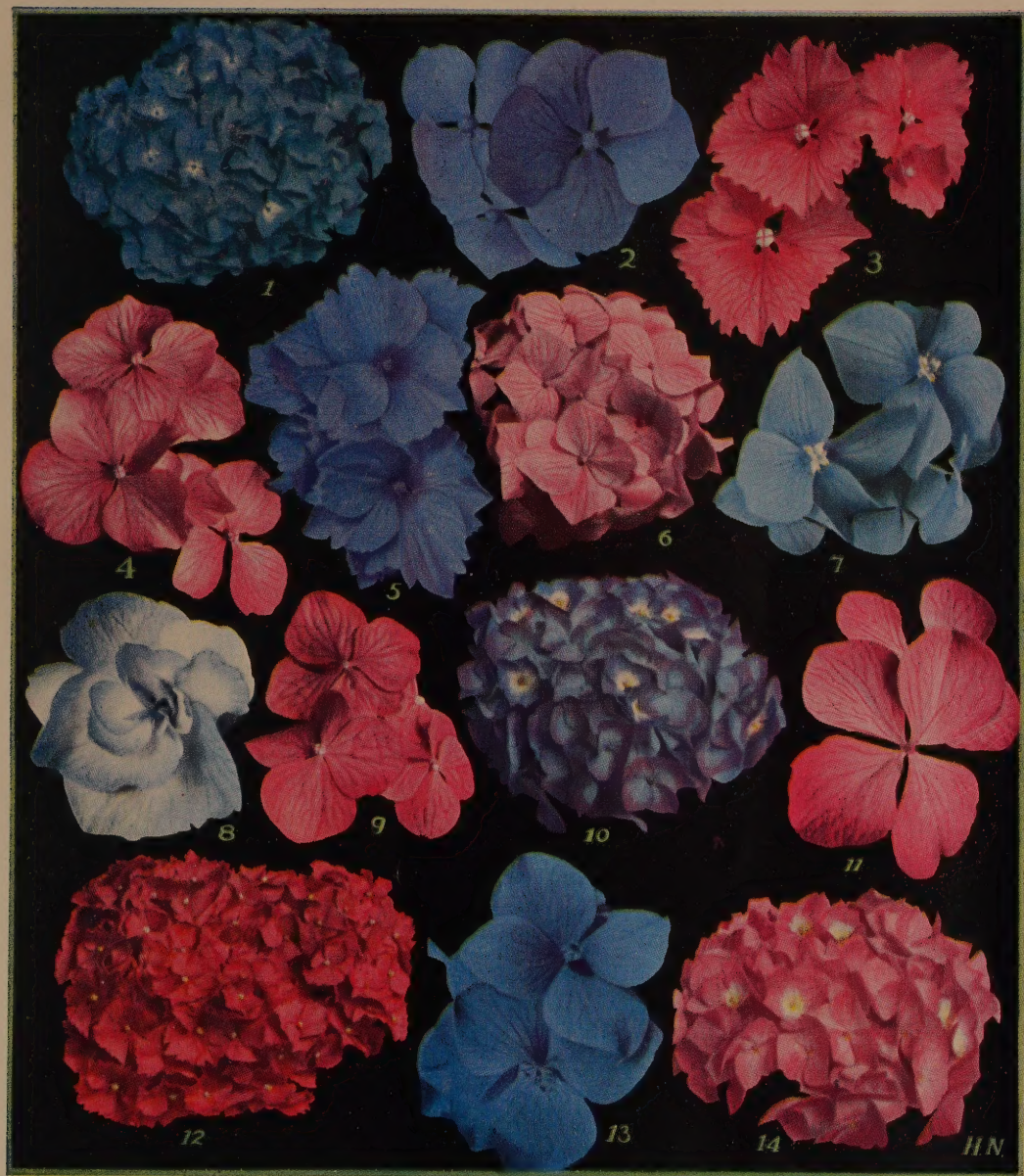
ACERS (Maples), BEECHES, LABURNUMS are among the colouring trees.

BERBERIS, PRUNUS, PYRACANTHA among the flowering and fruiting trees.

GOLDEN CEDARS, CUPRESSUS, FIRS, and PINES among the evergreens.

Obtainable in tubs for planting at any time of the year.

Clerodendron fragrans is a night-scented shrub.



A SELECTION OF CHOICE MODERN HYDRANGEAS.

(See page 30.)

Our Modern Hydrangeas produce enormous heads of bloom, but in order to show the colour and form, except in the cases of Nos. 1, 6, 12, 14, we have illustrated only a few pips of each variety.

No. 1—VICOMTE DE VIBRAYE

No. 2—GOLIATH

No. 3—LANCELOT

No. 4—LA MARNE

No. 5—ETINCELANT

No. 6—F. MATTHES

No. 7—NEIDERSACHEN

No. 8—DOMOTOI

No. 9—RUBIS

No. 10—MARECHAL FOCH (Blue)

No. 11—ECLEUREUR

No. 12—PARSIVAL

No. 13—WILLIAM PFITZER

No. 14—MARECHAL FOCH (Pink)

A Collection of the 14 varieties illustrated for £1/10/-.

A Collection of 7 varieties illustrated for 15/6.

Plate No. 6.
A SELECTION OF FLOWERING FRUITS.



No. 1—PYRUS MALUS PARKMANII FL. PL. (page 43), 2/6. No. 2—PYRUS MALUS ALDENHAMENSIS (page 43), 3/6. No. 3—PYRUS MALUS FLORIBUNDA ATROSANGUINEA (page 43), 3/6. No. 4—PRUNUS AMYGDALUS "LADY LISLE" (page 40), 2/-. No. 5—PRUNUS MUME ROSEA (page 40), 2/-.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

- CLETHRA**—The Lily of the Valley Tree. Clethraceae.
arborea.—A handsome evergreen shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with large, glossy, laurel-like foliage and beautiful Lily-of-the-Valley-like flowers in Summer. A hardy shrub that does best in a cool, moist situation. 2/- and 2/6
arborea flore pleno.—Quite a novelty, with attractive full double flowers in pendulous racemes. Of the same habit as the single variety 2/6
arborea variegata.—A handsome variegated form of the Lily of the Valley Tree, with its broad foliage attractively marked with gold .. 3/6
alnifolia.—The Sweet Pepper Bush. A deciduous shrub of 3 to 5 feet, producing in Summer creamy-white fragrant flowers in racemes. Needs a cool, moist situation. The foliage colours beautifully in Autumn .. 3/6
- CLIANTHUS**—The New Zealand Glory Pea. Leguminosae.
puniceus.—A hardy semi-climbing plant of 4 to 5 feet, producing quantities of long, red pea-shaped flowers in Spring. Best planted against a wall or fence, and requires shortening back after flowering to keep shapely. Of easy culture .. 2/-
puniceus roseus.—A very beautiful variety of the Glory Pea. Hand-some clusters of bright rose-pink flowers deepening in the centre. Very distinct .. 2/-
- COLUTEA**—The Bladder Senna. ASIA. Leguminosae.
arborescens.—An ornamental, free-growing deciduous shrub of 6 feet, producing large clusters of pea-shaped bronze-yellow flowers in Spring, succeeded by bladder-like seed pods. Grows in any soil, but prefers a dry, sunny position .. 2/-
- CONVOLVULUS**—Shrubby Convolvulus. Convolvulaceae.
Cneorum.—An attractive small evergreen shrub of 2 feet, with handsome silvery foliage, and large white flowers tinged with pink. Thrives in any open situation .. 2/-
- COPROSMA**—The New Zealand Looking-glass Plant. Rubiaceae.
The Coprosmas are evergreen shrubs of 4 to 5 feet, with broad glossy foliage and inconspicuous green flowers. They thrive anywhere, and are particularly valuable for planting near the sea coast.
Baueri.—Deep green, glossy foliage. One of the finest hedge plants for the sea front. Per 100, 60/- ; per dozen, 10/- 1/6
Baueri variegata.—Glossy foliage margined with creamy-white .. 2/6
Baueri picturata.—Glossy foliage, blotched with yellow in the centre .. 2/6
- CORCHORUS**.—See *Kerria*, page 32.
- CORNUS**—The Dogwood. Cornaceae.
The Dogwoods are large-growing shrubs, grown for their attractive flowers and fruits, also for the Winter effect of their brightly coloured branches. They are quite hardy, and thrive in good, deep, moist soil.
capitata (syn. *Benthamia fragifera*).—An evergreen tree of 15 to 20 feet, with large creamy-white flowers, followed by large scarlet strawberry-like fruits, which remain until Winter .. 2/6
Kousa.—A tall-growing Japanese variety, owing its popularity to its conspicuous white bracts. The foliage colours richly in the Autumn 2/6
mas (syn. *mascula*).—Cornelian Cherry. One of the most valuable early flowering shrubs, producing an abundance of small yellow flowers in very early Spring, and later bunches of bright red berries .. 2/6
sanguinea.—A deciduous shrub of 6 feet with greenish-white flowers, followed by black fruit in large clusters. Foliage turns brilliant red in Autumn .. 2/6
stolonifera.—A deciduous shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with deep red branches and white berries .. 2/6
- CORONILLA**—The Scorpion Senna. EUROPE. Leguminosae.
Emerus.—A dense semi-deciduous shrub of 3 to 6 feet, with bright yellow pea-shaped flowers in early Spring. Very hardy and thriving in moist situations .. 2/-
- CORYLUS**—The Purple-leaved Filbert. EUROPE. Betulaceae.
Avellana-atropurpurea.—A very attractive and ornamental deciduous shrub of 4 to 5 feet, with deep purple foliage in Spring, retaining its beauty till late Autumn. Requires a cool, deep soil for best results 2/6

Plant Dogwoods (*Cornus*) for coloured leaves and berries.

Cotoneaster.

INDIA.

Rosaceae.

The Cotoneasters are ornamental shrubs ranging from low prostrate bushes of 2 feet, as in *horizontalis*, to large vigorous branching shrubs of 6 to 8 feet. They are all very decorative, and are grown chiefly for their ornamental red berries, and some for their foliage which turns brilliant colours in Autumn. They are quite hardy, and thrive in almost any situation, but fruit and colour best in the cooler districts. All evergreen except where otherwise mentioned.

angustifolia—see *Pyracantha angustifolia*, page 42.

congesta—see *Alpines*, page 97.

Dielsiana elegans.—A shrub of 6 feet with graceful spreading and arching branches. Berries coral red in compact bunches .. 2/6

Franchetii.—A vigorous shrub of 6 feet, with wiry arching branches covered with bright leaves which are downy underneath. Berries orange-red .. 2/-

frigida.—A fast-growing evergreen, attaining 15 to 20 feet, and loaded in Autumn and Winter with large clusters of crimson berries, which hold for a very long period .. 2/6

horizontalis.—One of the most distinct and beautiful shrubs for rock garden work, with characteristic flat fan-like spreading rigid branches covered with neat, rounded, glossy foliage and red berries. The foliage colours beautifully in Autumn. Per dozen, 18/- .. 2/-

horizontalis perpusilla.—Possessing all the good qualities of the type plant, but of smaller growth and denser habit. Sub-evergreen, colouring well in Autumn. Berries bright red .. 2/6

hupehensis.—A slender spreading shrub of 5 feet, with attractive white flowers produced in clusters of 6 to 12. Followed by large red berries .. 2/6

macrophylla.—A dwarf low shrub of 3 feet, with small dark shining foliage and dull red berries .. 2/-

pannosa.—A vigorous evergreen bush of 5 feet, with slender spreading branches and neat silvery foliage. Flowers white, followed by bright red berries, which cluster very closely and weigh down the branches in the Winter .. 2/-

praecox.—A dwarf deciduous prostrate weeping variety, forming a neat spreading bush of 12 to 18 inches high. The foliage colours beautifully in Autumn .. 2/6

racemiflora soongarica.—An erect shrub of 4 to 5 feet, with spreading branches covered with broad greyish foliage, which colours well in Autumn. Berries red .. 2/6

rugosa Henryiana.—A tall-growing variety, with lanceolate leaves and long pendulous branches. Large white flowers in Summer, followed by crimson berries in clusters .. 2/6

serotina.—A distinct variety, with attractive large silvery-greyish foliage. Flowers white, in clusters 2 to 2½ inches across, followed by round sealingwax-red berries, which hang right through the Winter. A tall variety of 6 to 8 feet .. 2/6

Simonsii.—Branching shrub of 4 feet, with round bright green foliage, which colours beautifully in Autumn and Winter. Berries bright red. The plant usually sold in Victoria as *C. Simonsii* is *C. pannosa*, a distinct variety with greyish-white foliage .. 2/-

Wheeleri.—A dwarf semi-prostrate shrub of spreading habit, with large purplish-red berries. A native of the Nilgiri Hills .. 2/6

COLLECTIONS OF COTONEASTERS.

We supply 12 choice varieties of our selection for £15/-.
or 6 choice varieties of our selection for 13/-.

CROTALARIA—The Bird Flower. NORTH AUSTRALIA. Leguminosae.

laburnifolia.—One of the most handsome and unique evergreen shrubs, growing to 6 feet. Large silvery-grey lucerne-like foliage, and flowers large in terminal spikes resembling small birds. Blooms continuously throughout the whole year, even in the dull months of Winter. Requires a good rich soil in a position that gets all the sun available .. 2/6

For Winter beauty—Cotoneaster, Photinia, Pyracantha.

Crataegus—

The Hawthorn or May Tree

N. AMERICA.

Rosaceae.

The Hawthorns are hardy shrubs or small trees of 8 to 12 feet. In early Spring they are covered with their various coloured flowers, which are succeeded by bright berries, which hold until the Winter. Some varieties have beautiful Autumn coloured foliage. They succeed in almost any soil or situation. They are all deciduous except the *Pyracantha* group, which we treat as a separate genus.

- arkansana.**—Very handsome in Autumn with its abundant brilliant crimson flowers. Leaves turn clear yellow; 20 feet 3/6
- Arnoldiana.**—A very attractive species with large cherry-like fruit .. 3/6
- Canbyi.**—Wide-spreading branches, and long dark crimson fruit; 20 feet 3/6
- Carrierei.**—Large glossy foliage, which turns bright red in late Autumn. White flowers followed by bright red berries as large as cherries, and persisting through the Winter 2/6
- cordata** (the Washington Thorn).—Flowers white, followed by small scarlet berries in bunches. In Autumn the foliage turns brilliant scarlet. One of the best foliage plants we have 2/6
- crenulata.**—See *Pyracantha crenulata*, page 42.
- durobrivensis.**—One of the largest flowered of the North American thorns. The bright red fruits persist until Midwinter 3/6
- Ellwangeriana.**—Broad-leaved, large-flowered variety, with big bright crimson fruit; 20 feet 3/6
- mexicana.**—Glossy green foliage, large white flowers succeeded by large yellow fruits as large as cherries 2/6
- Oxyacantha coccinea flore pleno.**—Double crimson, very rich and bright 2/-
- Oxyacantha multiplex.**—Double white 2/-
- Oxyacantha punica.**—Single scarlet 2/-
- Oxyacantha rosea flore pleno.**—Double bright pink 2/-
- persimilis.**—A distinct variety with large foliage and brightly coloured berries 3/6
- tanacetifolia**—the Tansy-leaved.—Silvery foliage, clustering closely to the branches. White flowers followed by yellow berries 2/6

CRYPTOMERIA—The Japanese Cedar.

Pinaceae.

Large ornamental Conifers of pyramidal habit, with straight slender trunks covered with reddish-brown bark, and with spreading ascending branches. Very effective in Winter, when the foliage turns bronzy-red.

- japonica.**—A large growing tree; 50 to 60 feet 2/6
- japonica elegans.**—Dense bushy tree of 20 to 30 feet 2/6
- Large plants 3/6 to 7/6
- japonica elegans plumosa.**—A dwarf variety of 15 to 20 feet, with soft downy foliage 2/6

CYATHODES—The Tasmanian Pink Berry.

Epacridaceae.

- acerosa.**—A dwarf heath-like shrub of 2 to 3 feet, effective in Winter, when covered with its dense masses of bright rose-pink berries. Thrives in poor, stony or loose soil 2/6

Rhododendrons, unlike most other worldly objects—the longer you have them the more valuable they become.

Berries recall Summer colouring under Winter skies.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

CYDONIA (Pyrus or Chaenomeles).—Japanese Flowering Quince. Rosaceae.

The Cydonias are popular, hardy, semi-deciduous shrubs, ranging in height from 3 feet, as in *Maulei* and *pygmea*, to large shrubs of 5 to 6 feet. They produce their attractive flowers, which cluster on the branches, in Winter and early Spring, followed by quince-like fruits. They thrive and flower freely when well established, in almost any situation.

japonica Aurora. —Large salmon-red ; 3 feet	2/6
japonica Columbia. —Bright orange-red, very strong grower ; 3 feet ..	2/6
japonica Gaujardi. —Deep rosy-red ; 3 feet	2/-
japonica. —Rich scarlet ; 4 feet	2/-
japonica Moerloosii. —Rosy-white and carmine ; 3 feet	2/-
japonica nivalis. —Pure white ; 4 feet	2/-
japonica pygmea. —A dwarf variety, with rich salmon flowers. Very free fruiting ; 2 feet	3/6
japonica salmonea. —Clear salmon-rose ; large flowers ; 2 feet	2/6
japonica umbilicata. —Rich red, fine variety ; 4 feet	2/-
Maulei. —Rich red dwarf, free-flowering variety ; 2 feet	2/-
Simonsii. —Flowers velvety dark crimson, dwarf habit	3/6
sanguinea-plena. —The beautiful semi-double japonica with geranium-red flowers.	2/6
Sargentii. —Rich orange-scarlet flowers, very bright and attractive ; 2 feet	2/6

WINTER-CHEER.—An attractive variety raised in our own nurseries, opening its bright orange-scarlet flowers during the dull Winter months, and on that account most acceptable. Of dwarf bushy habit ; 4 feet 3/6

CYTISUS laburnum.—See *Laburnum vulgare*, page 48.

CYTISUS—The Broom—see also *Genista* and *Spartium*. Leguminosae.

The Brooms are amongst the hardiest of ornamental flowering shrubs, thriving on dry banks, and in the poorest soils, displaying a wealth of bloom in Spring and early Summer. In gardens, the genera *Cytisus* and *Genista* are much confused, and the latter group should also be referred to.

For the yellow Spanish Broom, see *Spartium*, page 48.

albus (syn. <i>Spartium album</i>).—The Portugal Broom. Long rush-like branches covered in early Spring with masses of small white flowers, very effective ; 5 feet	2/-
Dallimorei. —A superb hybrid. Flowers of ruby-rose shaded to mauve in great profusion. Quite unique in its delicate colouring. Free branching habit, and a great acquisition to the garden	3/6

***FLORIBUNDA "LILAC TIME."**—We have particular pleasure in introducing to our clients this fine locally-raised Broom, which, we predict, will become one of the most popular shrubs raised in this country. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower of free-branching habit, forming dense, twiggy branches, which are covered in October with masses of flowers of a most pleasing shade of lilac-pink, paling to clear pink with age. This variety forms a distinct colour break in these free-growing shrubs.

Awarded Certificate of Merit, Nurserymen and Seedsmen's Association of Victoria 3/6
 Limited number of extra strong plants 7/6

scoparius Andreanus (syn. <i>Genista Andreana</i>).—The beautiful crimson and yellow variety. One of the most effective shrubs we have ; 4 feet	2/-
scoparius Andreanus Smithii. —A richly coloured variety of this popular Broom. Flowers bronze and crimson ; very striking ; 4 feet ..	2/-

Calodendron—The beautiful Cape Chestnut makes a handsome tree.

Cupressus—The Cypress.

Pinaceae.

The Cupressus are highly ornamental Conifers, varying greatly in size and habit, yet they all have dense aromatic foliage. Most varieties are very suitable for large hedges, whilst others, particularly the coloured foliage sorts, form distinctive specimens, especially in the cool humid districts, where the colouring is intensified.

See also HEDGE PLANTS, pages 58 and 59.

- arizonica.**—The Arizona Cypress. A tree of 30 to 40 feet, with horizontal branches and glaucous foliage. One of the hardiest of all cypresses, standing drought conditions where others fail. Per dozen, **24/-** .. **2/6**
- Lambertiana aurea saligna.**—A distinct compact weeping form, with bright golden foliage. As a small specimen of 12 to 15 feet it has no equal **3/6 to 5/-**
- Lambertiana horizontalis.**—The true horizontal cypress. One of the finest ornamental hedge or breakwind plants we have. Growth branching and very rapid **3/-**
- Quantity price, per dozen, **35/-**.
- Larger and stronger plants in 6-inch pots, per dozen, **42/-**.
- Lambertiana horizontalis aurea.**—The handsome golden-coloured variety. One of the finest subjects for specimen or avenue planting. **3/6 to 5/-**
- Lambertiana horizontalis Hodginsii.**—A distinct variety of the true branching Cypress that originated in our nursery. Foliage beautifully variegated silver and green. A unique subject for a specimen tree **3/6 and 5/-**
- Lawsoniana albo-variegata.**—A slender-growing variety of 8 to 10 feet, with pale green foliage beautifully tipped with silver .. **2/6 and 3/6**
- Lawsoniana** (*Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana*).—Lawson Cypress. A most beautiful Conifer forming narrow pyramidal tree of 20 to 30 feet, densely furnished with branches to the ground. A fine tree for breakwind or avenue planting **2/- and 2/6**
- Quantity price, per dozen, **18/-**.
- Lawsoniana Alumii.**—An attractive blue variety of erect pyramidal growth. A fine subject for formal work **5/-**
- Lawsoniana erecta viridis.**—Of dense columnar habit, with bright silvery-green foliage. A beautiful variety, 12 to 15 feet. **2/6 and 3/6**
- Lawsoniana filiformis.**—A distinct variety of low globular habit, with peculiar cord-like green weeping foliage **3/6 and 5/-**
- Lawsoniana lutea.**—Golden Lawson Cypress. A compact form with golden foliage, the round tips being particularly rich in colouring. One of the most conspicuous Conifers in any plantation; 12 to 15 feet **3/6 and 5/-**

LAWSONIANA TRIOMPHE DE BOSKOOP.—One of the bluest Conifers in cultivation, of extremely graceful habit and beautiful glaucous foliage, with distinct metallic sheen **3/6**

- macrocarpa.**—The Monterey Cypress. Similar to Lambertiana, but of more upright habit, and being raised from seed, not so uniform or dependable in growth **1/6**
- Quantity price, per dozen, **9/-** and **12/-**; per 100, **60/-**.
- macrocarpa aurea** (syn. *Brunniana aurea*).—A dense-growing variety, with deep golden feathery foliage that retains its colour throughout the year. One of the finest of all for a lawn specimen or for formal work when it can be trimmed to a suitable shape. Also makes a distinct and attractive hedge; 15 feet **2/6 to 7/6**
- sempervirens stricta** (*pyramidalis*).—The Italian or Roman Cypress. A tree of 30 to 40 feet, with erect branches, forming a narrow columnar head. The Classic Cypress of the Greek and Roman writers. **2/6 and 3/6**
- torulosa** (syn. *C. nepalensis*).—A tall pyramidal tree, with short branches covered with bluish green foliage, and small globular cones. Very suitable for hedge making **2/6, 3/6, and 5/-**
- Quantity price, per dozen, **30/-**.
- torulosa aurea.**—A dwarf pyramidal shrub having short branches, with slender drooping branchlets tipped with gold. A very desirable subject **3/6**

Varieties marked with * are illustrated.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

- DABOECIA** (*Menziesia*).—**St. Dabeoc's Heath.** IRELAND, W. SPAIN. Ericaceae.
This beautiful Irish Heath, which is of spreading habit, grows only 18 inches high, and produces almost throughout the year, masses of hanging bell-shaped flowers. They thrive in any moist cool situation in good soil.
- polifolia alba.**—Pure white 2/-
polifolia atropurpurea.—Rich purple 2/-
- DACRYDIUM.** Coniferae.
cupressinum.—The New Zealand Rimu Pine. This pine is one of the most beautiful objects in the New Zealand bush. Its pale green drooping branches differ from all other Conifers. Thrives in cool moist soils only; 25 feet 5/-
Franklinii.—The Huon Pine. A distinct Conifer of 20 feet, with attractive weeping branchlets. Suitable for cool moist districts only 2/6
- DAPHNE.** CHINA AND JAPAN. Thymelaeaceae.
Well-known sweetly-scented shrubs with evergreen foliage, flowering in Winter and early Spring. They grow best in a sheltered position in cool moist soil, or can be grown to perfection in a cask or large pot.
- odora rubra** (syn. *indica rubra*).—The best-known variety, with deep pink flowers, deliciously fragrant; 3 feet. Extra strong plants. 3/6, 5/-, and 7/6.
- DESMODIUM.** JAPAN. Leguminosae.
penduliflorum.—A hardy semi-deciduous shrub of pendulous habit, with long spikes of small purple pea-shaped flowers produced in Summer and Autumn. Very effective in Winter when the large three-lobed leaves turn golden yellow. Shorten back the long branches in Winter. Will thrive anywhere 2/-
- DEUTZIA.** ASIA. Saxifragaceae.
The Deutzias are very ornamental, small-growing, deciduous shrubs of 3 to 4 feet, covered in early Spring with small attractive bell-shaped flowers. They thrive in almost any soil and situation.
- gracilis.**—Single white, very dwarf and compact 2/-
gracilis rosea.—Pearly-rose, fading to pink-flushed white 2/-
Lemoinei.—Pure white flowers, produced in dense trusses 2/6
longifolia Veitchii.—Bright rose-coloured flowers, held erect in large panicles, very striking and attractive. The best of all the Deutzias; 3 feet 2/6
Vilmorinae.—A fine variety with large white flowers, borne in clusters of 20 to 30, in late Spring. Very vigorous; 5 feet 2/6
- DIERVILLA.**—See Weigela, page 52.
- DIMORPHOTHECA.**—**Cape Marigold.** SOUTH AFRICA. Compositae.
***Ecklonis.**—A dainty shrub (3 feet), bearing white daisy-like flowers, purplish underneath. Very effective, but not long lived. Grows anywhere 2/-
- DIOSMA.**—**The Breath of Heaven.** SOUTH AFRICA. Rutaceae.
alba (*Coleonema album*).—A neat evergreen Erica-like plant, with scented foliage and small white flowers. Can be trimmed to any shape. Does best in good fibrous loam with an addition of clean sand; 2 to 3 feet 2/-
- DIPLACUS.** CALIFORNIA. Scrophulariaceae.
Hardy dwarf shrubs of about 3 feet, producing their musk-like flowers during the greater part of the year. They thrive in any good garden soil, but require cutting back occasionally to retain their vigour.
- Mrs. A. Scholes.**—This is a new variety, with deep crimson flowers, very dark. Quite a new colour break in these desirable shrubs; 3 feet 2/-
glutinosus puniceus.—Flowers of orange red; 3 feet 2/-

Plant Australian Native Flora wherever possible.

Plant Daphnes in a sheltered position that is well drained.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

DOMBEYA. SOUTH AFRICA. Sterculiaceae.

natalensis.—A hardy evergreen shrub of 6 feet, with attractive foliage and handsome white buttercup-like flowers in Winter. As the flowers age, they turn brown 2/6

DURANTA. TROPICAL AMERICA. Verbenaceae.

The Durantas are hardy evergreen shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, flowering during the greater part of the year, and bearing yellow berries in the Autumn. They thrive in any warm, sunny situation.

Ellisia.—Deep lavender, foliage turns coppery in Autumn; 4 feet .. 2/-

Plumieri.—Deep blue, tall growing; 6 feet 2/-

Plumieri alba.—Pure white; 5 feet 2/-

Plumieri variegata.—A very brightly variegated form, with silver and green foliage, which assumes purplish tints in Autumn. The flowers are blue. Thrives only in frost-free districts 2/6

EDWARDSIA—see *Sophora*, page 48.

ELDER—see *Sambucus*, page 48.

ELSHOLTZIA. ASIA. Labiatae.

Stantonii.—A useful Chinese shrub attaining (about) 4 to 5 feet, and producing through Summer and Autumn panicles of pale lilac flowers. Thrives anywhere; very hardy 2/6

ERICA—The Heath. SOUTH AFRICA. Ericaceae.

The Ericas are hardy, dwarf, bushy shrubs of great beauty when in flower. They thrive in almost any soil that is not too strongly impregnated with lime. Decayed leaves will help, but the soil should not be enriched with manure.

autumnalis.—Deep rose-pink, very small flowers, produced in dense masses in Autumn; 2 feet 2/-

baccans.—Deep rose-pink, medium-sized bell-like flowers. Spring flowering; 3 feet 2/-

bowleana.—Pure white, constant bloomer; 3 feet 2/-

cruenta.—Orange-scarlet, a hardy variety that thrives anywhere; 3 feet 2/-

hybrida.—Fine spikes of flowers, which make a blaze of scarlet 2/-

intermedia.—Pure white, long spikes in Spring; 4 to 5 feet 2/-

jubilee.—Deep rose-pink, very fine for cutting; 3 feet 2/-

linnaeoides (syn. *perspicua*).—Bright rose-pink, very effective; 3 feet .. 2/-

***melanthera.**—Lavender-purple, with deep eye, small bells. This variety, which flowers profusely in Winter, is perhaps one of the finest shrubs we have; 3 feet 2/-

multiflora.—An upright shrub, with dainty pink flowers in dense spikes; 3 feet 2/-

multiflora Daviesii.—One of the best varieties grown. Wonderfully free-flowering. Flowers which are white are slightly tinged with mauve-pink. This variety flowers the first season; 3 feet 2/-

pyramidalis gracilis.—Small white flowers with dark centre, very hardy and free-flowering; 3 feet 2/-

Tetralix alba.—Small white bells, produced all the year round. Very hardy, and suitable for rockery work; 2 feet 2/-

vulgaris.—The Purple Scotch Heather. Dwarf spreading habit; 2 feet .. 2/-

vulgaris alba.—The White Scotch Heather. Dwarf spreading habit; 2 feet 2/-

Webblyana.—Long spikes of pale pink flowers. Always in flower; 3 feet 2/-

Webblyana alba.—Beautiful flowers of satiny-white, flushed with palest pink. Large tubular flowers quite suitable for florists' work; 3 feet .. 2/-

Willmorei.—Large flowers, pink and white, very free-flowering; 2 feet .. 2/-

COLLECTIONS OF ERICAS.

We supply 12 varieties of Ericas, our selection, for 18/-.
or 6 varieties of Ericas, our selection, for 10/-.

Do not lime Ericas—they resent it.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

ERIOSTEMON—The Native Waxflower.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Rutaceae.

The Eriostemons are hardy, dwarf shrubs of 2 to 4 feet, covered in early Spring with star-shaped flowers which last for some weeks. They thrive in any open situation.

myoporoides (syn. *nerifolium*).—Pale pink, very free-flowering; 3 feet 2/6

obovalis.—Bendigo Wax Flower. White, flushed pink; very dwarf; 1½ to 2 feet 2/6

ERYTHRINA—The Coral Tree. TROPICAL COUNTRIES.

Leguminosae.

Beautiful deciduous shrubs and trees, with attractive spikes of brilliant pea-shaped flowers in Summer. They require the warmest situations, exposed to all the sunshine possible. Cut hard back in August—except *acanthocarpa*.

acanthocarpa.—Scarlet and yellow, flowering in November. The brilliant flowers cluster in dense bunches close to the branches. Of straggling habit, and a fine subject to grow against a north wall 3/6 to 5/-

arborea.—Small tree of 20 feet. Thorned, with long racemes of vivid scarlet flowers 2/6

Blakeii.—Long racemes of very dark crimson flowers. Of dwarf habit and continuous flowering. Quite the best of the Erythrinas 3/6

Corallodendron.—The Coral Tree. The handsome deep, scarlet flowers are borne in long racemes after the leaves fall. A very lovely tree for any garden 2/6

Crista-galli.—The best known of the Erythrinas. Immense spikes of deep crimson flowers 2/-

Humeana.—Long slender spikes of beautiful brilliant scarlet flowers, fading to purple. Grows to 30 feet 2/6

ESCALLONIA.

TROPICAL AMERICA.

Saxifragaceae.

Fine evergreen shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, with glossy foliage and attractive bell-shaped wax-like flowers in terminal racemes. Very hardy, thriving in any soil or situation, suitable for seaside planting.

Edinburgh (syn. *Edinensis*).—Similar to *Langleyensis* in habit, with small leaves and charming bright rosy-carmine flowers in profusion in Summer time 2/6

Fretheyii.—Flowers of pale pink, produced in mid-Summer and Autumn. 4 to 5 feet 2/-

langleyensis.—Rich red, upright flowers, growth pendulous; 4 feet 2/-

macrantha.—Coral-red large flowers. Glossy foliage; 4 feet 2/-

montevidensis.—White, shaded with pink; 6 feet 2/-

organsensis.—Bright rose-pink; 5 feet 2/-

EUGENIA (*Acmena*).—The Native Myrtle.

Myrtaceae.

The Eugenias are evergreen shrubs and trees of great beauty. Their dense myrtle-like foliage is always pleasing, and in Autumn they are covered with attractive berries, which last through the Winter. They need good, fibry loam or leaf soil.

myrtifolia (syn. *paniculata*).—Rose apple. A small tree of 12 to 15 feet, with white flowers and rose-coloured berries 2/-

Smithii (syn. *Kingiana*).—Lilly-Pilly tree. A tree of 12 to 15 feet, but can be kept as a shrub of 6 feet if desired, and trimmed. Flowers white, followed by deep rose berries. This variety makes a fine hedge from 6 to 8 feet 2/-

Price in quantity, per dozen, 18/-.

Ugni (*Myrtus Ugni*).—A miniature variety from Chili, growing only 2 to 3 feet. White fuchsia-like flowers, followed by edible rose-coloured berries 2/-

ventenatii (syn. *Pendula*).—A particularly fine tree for a specimen, growing from 20 to 30 feet; its distinct slight weeping habit is always admired. White berries 2/-

EUPATORIUM—Mist Flower.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Eupatoriaceae.

atrorubens (syn. *Hebeclinium*).—A stately species with large heart-shaped leaves veined with red and covered with claret-coloured hairs. Handsome heads of soft mauve ageratum-like flowers. A glorious specimen. Small growing. Most suitable for a warm corner sheltered from frosts 3/6

Erythrina Crista-galli has wonderful crimson flowers.

Eucalyptus—

The Gum Tree.

AUSTRALIA.

Myrtaceae.

Handsome evergreen trees of rapid growth, with attractive foliage, and in some cases most beautiful flowers, opening in Spring and Summer.

FLOWERING VARIETIES.

caesia. —A beautiful pink flowering variety, of dwarf growth	2/6
calophylla. —Port Gregory Gum. Flowers pure white, in large trusses; 40 feet	1/6
calophylla rosea. —Rose-pink, one of the most beautiful flowering trees in cultivation; 30 feet	1/6
crucis. —A tree of 15 to 20 feet, with attractive small, silvery leaves, and bright yellow flowers	2/6
eremophylla. —Bright yellow flowers. A tree of 12 to 15 feet	2/6
erethrocoys. —Large, bright scarlet flowers, with yellow filaments. Grows to 15 feet	2/6
erythronema. —Lindsay Gum. Flowers rich crimson. A small-growing variety of 6 to 8 feet that flowers within 18 months of planting	2/-
ficifolia. —Scarlet-flowering gum. A beautiful tree, with large trusses of flowers of various shades of crimson, produced above the foliage; 15 to 20 feet Per dozen, 15/-	1/6
leucoxydon rosea. —A rose-pink flowered variety of the Ironbark Gum; 30 feet	1/6
macrocarpa. —A shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with silvery-white foliage and immense flowers, rich crimson in colour	2/6
Preissiana. —A dwarf shrubby variety of 6 feet, with bright lemon flowers	2/6
Stricklandii. —A small tree of 15 to 20 feet, with handsome intense golden yellow flowers	2/6
supulcralis. —A small tree of 15 feet, of distinct weeping habit. Flowers yellow	2/6
tetraptera. —A dwarf bushy variety, with large scarlet flowers	2/6
torquata. —Coolgardie Gum. A dwarf variety of 6 to 8 feet, flowers rich orange-scarlet. Very attractive. Flowers when quite young ..	2/6

SHELTER TREES.

alpina. —Alpine Gum. Small tree of 10 to 15 feet, with leathery foliage and white flowers Per dozen, 12/-	1/6
amygdalina. —Peppermint Gum. A tree of 30 feet, with attractive peppermint-scented foliage Per dozen, 12/-	1/6
botryoides. —A beautiful dark green, horizontal-foliaged tree. Useful for windbreaks and shade. Grows best near the coast. Timber hard and durable. Quite suitable for swampy ground Per dozen, 9/-; per 100, 60/-	1/-
citriodora. —Lemon-scented Gum. A distinct tree, with smooth, white stem. Flowers white. Very suitable for hot districts; 40 feet. Per dozen, 12/-	1/6
cornuta. —The Yate Gum. A spreading tree of 50 feet, with pale-green foliage and white flowers. Quick growing. Per dozen 12/-	1/6
corynocalyx (syn. <i>cladocalyx</i>).—Sugar Gum. A well-known rapid-growing tree for shelter. Flowers white. Per dozen, 9/-; per 100, 60/-	1/-
gigantea (syn. <i>delegatensis</i>).—Silver-topped Mountain Ash. A very tall-growing variety. Grows well in high, cold districts. Per dozen, 12/-	1/6
globulus. —Blue Gum. Very large-growing tree, with attractive blue foliage when young. Flowers white. Suitable for damp, low-lying situations; 100 feet or more Per dozen, 12/-	1/6
gomphocephala. —The Tooart Gum. A tree of 40 to 60 feet. Very suitable for planting in hot, dry districts. Per dozen, 12/-	1/6
Lehmannii. —Dense shrubby variety, with large-pointed buds. Flowers yellowish; 30 feet Per dozen, 12/-	1/6
macrorhyncha. —Brown Stringybark. Lofty tree, grows well in hilly country, but prefers good soil. Wood very durable. Per dozen, 12/-	1/6

Prepare your ground before planting.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

EUCALYPTUS—*continued.*

maculata. —Spotted Gum. Tall tree, with distinct smooth mottled stem and white flowers. Suitable for hot, dry districts.	
	Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
melliodora. —Honey-scented Gum or Yellow Box. Grows on poor, hillside soil, but best growth is made in valleys. Timber very hard	
	Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
microcorys. —Tallowwood Gum. Large-growing tree, with attractive fine foliage and white flowers. Timber very hard.	
	Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
obliqua. —Messmate. A giant tree; 100 feet or more. Flowers white.	
	Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
pilularis. —Black Butt. Flowers white. A large tree.	
	Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
radiata. —An attractive tree, with distinct pendulous branchlets. One of the most attractive of all gums	
	Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
regnans. —The Giant Gum. A very tall tree indeed, with smooth white stem	
	Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
Risdonii. —A beautiful silvery-foliaged tree to 50 feet high. A valuable ornamental	
	Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
robusta. —Swamp Mahogany. Very large attractive foliage. In young state, quite crimson. A tall tree, and specially suitable for swampy, low-lying ground	
	Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
rostrata. —The Red Gum. A tree of 80 to 100 feet. Timber very hard and durable. Good for swampy country.	
	Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
Sieberiana. —Mountain Ash. A straight-stemmed lofty tree of rapid growth. Stands cold well.	
	Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
sideroxylon. —The Black Iron Bark. A tree of 50 feet, with white flowers. Timber of great strength and hardness.	
	Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
Stuartiana. —Apple Gum. A medium-sized tree, with fibrous bark and drooping branches.	
	Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
viminalis. —Manna Gum. Fine foliage, silvery-grey, of weeping habit. A large tree, growing 100 feet or more.	
	Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6

EUONYMUS—The Spindle Tree. ASIA. Celastraceae.

The Spindle Trees are hardy shrubs of 4 to 6 feet. The evergreen sorts are grown for their attractive variegated foliage, and the deciduous (*E. europaea*) for its fine Autumn tints and attractive fruits. Does well in any situation.

europaea. —A hardy deciduous variety with attractive scarlet fruit in Winter. In Autumn the foliage assumes most beautiful tints before falling	
	2/6
japonicus argenteus. —Foliage pale green, margined with silver	2/-
japonicus aurea. —Foliage variegated green and gold	2/-
japonicus latifolius elegans. —Tall, upright variety, heavily variegated with gold	2/-
japonicus viridi-variegata (syn. <i>Duc d'Anjou</i>).—Large green leaves, variegated with yellow and green in the middle	2/-
radicans variegata. —A semi-trailing variety with silver variegated foliage. Evergreen	2/-

EUPHORBIA. Euphorbiaceae.

*Wulfenii. —A hardy shrub of 3 to 4 feet that will thrive in the driest, poorest of soils, forming a dense clump covered with bluish-green lanceolate leaves. The yellow flowers are produced in Winter in dense umbels, and last for weeks. A fine specimen for planting under trees	
	2/-

EUTAXIA. AUSTRALIA. Leguminosae.

diffusa. —A native shrub of particular beauty in Spring, when covered with its masses of tiny pea-shaped flowers of yellow and orange. Grows 3 to 4 feet high in any open situation	
	2/-

EXOCHORDA—The Pearl Bush. Rosaceae.

grandiflora (syn. <i>Spiræa grandiflora</i>).—A hardy deciduous shrub of 5 to 6 feet, with snow-white flowers, produced in early Spring as the leaves are breaking. A charming shrub for any garden	
	2/-

Flowering Shrubs are ever-changing beauty.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

FAGUS—The Beech Tree.

Fagaceae.

The Beech trees are hardy, large-growing trees, that are most suitable for planting in cool moist districts, where their foliage, particularly in Spring, is most attractive.

Cunninghamii.—The Native Beech. An evergreen tree of great beauty, with small, myrtle-like foliage. It grows only in cool, very moist situations; 30 to 40 feet 2/6

sylvatica.—The European Beech. A large-growing deciduous tree .. 2/6

sylvatica purpurea.—The Copper Beech. A very handsome variety, with deep purple foliage in Spring and Summer .. 3/6 and 5/-

sylvatica purpurea tricolor.—The Three-coloured Beech. A very handsome variety, the foliage being beautifully veined and margined with silvery-pink 5/-

FEIJOA.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Myrtaceae.

Sellowiana.—A distinct evergreen fruiting shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with dark-green foliage, with silvery reverse. Flowers in Spring, crimson with silvery-white calyx, followed by large Guava-like fruit. Needs good soil 2/6

FELICIA.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Compositae.

angustifolia.—A small hardy shrub of 2 to 3 feet, smothered in early Spring with countless small, deep-lilac flowers. Likes a warm, sunny position, or will thrive on dry banks or borders 2/-

FLOWERING APPLES—see *Pyrus Malus*, page 43.

FLOWERING CHERRIES—see *Prunus serrulata*, page 41.

FLOWERING PEACHES—see *Prunus persica*, page 40.

FLOWERING PLUMS—see *Prunus*, page 40.

FLOWERING QUINCES—see *Cydonia*, page 20.

FORSYTHIA—The Golden Bell Shrub. CHINA AND JAPAN. Oleaceae.

The Forsythias are highly ornamental deciduous free-flowering shrubs, with showy yellow flowers produced in great profusion along the slender branches in early Spring before the leaves appear. They thrive in any open situation.

intermedia vitellina.—Large flowers, rich golden-yellow, very attractive; 4 feet 2/-

suspensa.—Long trailing branches, covered with golden bell-like flowers. This variety makes a fine climber if trained to a trellis or pergola .. 2/6

suspensa Fortunei aurea.—Rich golden-yellow, flowers in early Spring. Long pendulous branches covered with attractive golden foliage .. 2/-

viridissima.—Erect shrubby variety, very free-flowering. The foliage turns coppery in Autumn; 4 feet 2/-

FRAXINUS—The Ash.

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Oleaceae.

The Ashes are ornamental deciduous, broad-headed trees, with green foliage, which turns yellow or dark purple in Autumn. Valuable as street or avenue trees; they thrive in any good, deep, moderately moist soil. Available for planting during June, July, and August only.

americana.—The White Ash. A tall tree of 50 to 60 feet, with dark green foliage, glaucous beneath 2/-

excelsior.—The English Ash. A stately tree of 50 to 60 feet, with bright green lanceolate foliage 2/-

excelsior aurea.—The Golden Ash. A dwarf variety, with bright golden branches and foliage 3/6 to 5/-

lanceolata.—The Green Ash. A tree of 40 to 50 feet, with smooth green branches 2/-

Ornus.—The Flowering Ash. A small tree of 20 feet, with dense terminal panicles of white flowers 2/-

velutina.—A distinct tree of 40 feet, with large lanceolate yellowish-green foliage. Particularly recommended for saline soils where but few trees will grow 2/6

xanthoxyloides.—The Himalayan Ash. A compact variety of 25 feet; very hardy, thriving in hot, dry situations where other varieties fail .. 2/6

FUGOSIA—The Pyramid Tree.

NORFOLK ISLAND.

Malvaceae.

Patersoni (syn. *Lagunaria Patersoni*).—A handsome evergreen tree of pyramidal form, growing to 20 or 30 feet, and thriving in poor, arid soil, where few trees will exist 2/-

Fagus Cunninghamii makes a handsome tree.

Grevillea.

AUSTRALIA.

Proteaceae.

The Grevilleas are handsome native trees and shrubs, with attractive flowers, opening in early Spring. The dwarf shrubby varieties deserve to be better known, as few shrubs can surpass them for foliage and flower. They thrive in the poorest soils.

- asplenifolia.**—One of the most effective shrubs; handsome dark foliage, with silvery reverse; the young tips in Winter and Spring are red. Flowers crimson, and produced in profusion; 6 feet 2/6
- Hilliana.**—White Silky Oak. A small tree of 20 feet, with handsome foliage and white flowers 2/6
- linearis.**—A shrub of 5 feet with narrow foliage and handsome pale lilac flowers, produced almost throughout the year 2/6
- robusta.**—The Silky Oak. A tree of 40 to 50 feet, with handsome foliage and bright orange flowers. Stands heat and drought well 1/6
- Quantity price, per dozen, 15/-
- rosmarinifolia.**—A dense shrub of 4 to 6 feet, with rosemary-like foliage, and red flowers in Winter and Spring. This variety forms a fine hedge for poor soils Per dozen, 18/- 2/-
- Thelmanniana.**—A dense shrubby variety of 4 to 5 feet, with fine foliage and attractive deep red and yellow flowers 2/6
- GARRYA—The Catkin Shrub.** CALIFORNIA. Cornaceae.
- elliptica.**—A conspicuous evergreen, dense shrub of 6 to 8 feet, producing in mid-winter graceful, drooping tufts of pale green catkins, which last for some time. Very ornamental 2/6
- GENISTA—The Broom.**—See also *Cytisus* and *Spartium*. Leguminosae.
- Hardy evergreen shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, with rush-like growths covered in Spring and Summer with countless small pea-shaped flowers. They thrive in any soil or situation.
- aetnensis.**—Mt. Etna Broom. A strong-growing variety, with pendulous branches clustered with bright yellow flowers in November and December; 6 feet 2/-
- Andreana.**—See *Cytisus scoparius Andreanus*, page 20.
- florida.**—Golden-yellow sweetly-perfumed flowers of dense bushy growth; 5 feet 2/-
- floribunda alba** (syn. *Spartium album*).—Upright growth, branches covered with white flowers in early Spring; 5 feet 2/-
- monosperma pendula.**—Very handsome silvery weeping branches, covered with tiny white flowers in Spring; 6 feet 2/6
- tinctoria.**—A dwarf shrub of 2 to 3 feet, flowering profusely in mid-summer, after the other brooms have finished. Bright golden-yellow 2/-
- GINKGO—The Maidenhair Tree.** CHINA AND JAPAN. Ginkgoaceae.
- biloba** (syn. *Salisburia adiantifolia*).—An ornamental Chinese tree of 40 to 60 feet, with deciduous foliage resembling Maidenhair Fern. A slow grower of pyramidal habit, very effective in Autumn when the foliage turns yellow. Requires a moist deep soil 2/6
- GOMPHOCARPUS—The Swan Plant.** SOUTH AFRICA. Asclepiadaceae.
- fruticosus.**—A hardy evergreen shrub, with clusters of long powder-blue flowers tinged with violet, followed by large seed-pods, from which the popular name is derived. A showy and worthy plant for the border; 3 feet 1/6
- GOODIA—The Salisbury Pea.** AUSTRALIA. Leguminosae.
- lotifolia.**—A rapid-growing native shrub of 4 to 6 feet, with clover-like foliage and handsome pea-shaped flowers in early Spring. Cut back immediately after flowering 2/-
- GORDONIA.** TROPICAL ASIA. Theaceae.
- *anomala** (syn. *axillaris*).—A handsome, hardy evergreen shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with glossy foliage, and attractive single camellia-like flowers of cream, produced in Winter. One of the best Winter-flowering evergreens we have. Requires little pruning, and does best in good, loamy soil 3/6 and 5/-
- GREYIA.** NATAL. Melianthaceae.
- Sutherlandii.**—A hardy shrub from Natal, with thick naked branches, the attractive palmate foliage clustering at the ends. Flowers are produced in large, pendulous spikes of rich scarlet. Requires a warm, well-drained situation; 6 to 8 feet 5/-

The Silky Oak—*Grevillea robusta*—makes a noble tree.

Hibiscus.

Malvaceae.

Evergreen and deciduous shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, with attractive single and double flowers in the Summer. Those of the evergreen section, which includes some of the most beautiful of flowering shrubs, are suitable for warm climates only, but can be grown with success in cold districts if planted against a north fence or wall. They will repay a little extra care, as when once established they present no difficulty. The Syriacus, or deciduous varieties, are hardy in all climates, and flower in mid-Summer, when flowering shrubs are scarce. See also Herbaceous Plants (page 73) for Moscheutos varieties.

Aureole. —Golden-apricot, suffused pink, rosy-carmine eye. Very free-flowering	2/6
Conqueror. —Buff yellow, with crimson base. A very fine variety	2/6
General Courteges. —A splendid rich scarlet. Very large flower	2/6
Island Queen. —Rich pink. A good colour, and distinct	2/6
Lambertii. —Large double flowers of bright crimson. A fine variety	2/6
Madeline Champion. —Rich apricot, with deep strawberry-red eye, with a rosy-white zone at base of petals. Strong grower	2/6
Rosy Morn. —Old rose, with deeper venation, and shaded with salmon on reverse of petals	2/6
rosa sinensis. —Single red. The popular variety used in the northern States as a hedge plant	2/-

DECIDUOUS OR SYRIACUS SECTION.

Ardens. —Double pale violet-rose	2/-
alba luteus plenus. —Double creamy-white, dark centre	2/-
alba plena. —Double white, dark centre	2/-
Boule de Feu. —Double fiery red	2/-
Coelestis. —Single Azure blue. This we consider one of the finest flowering shrubs in our collection	2/-
de la Veuve. —Single heliotrope, with darker lines	2/-
Leopoldii. —Semi-double, deep red-carmine	2/-
Monstrosus. —Single flesh, dark red centre	2/-
paeonaeiflorus. —Double deep vinous rose	2/-
pompom rouge. —Double deep crimson	2/-
puniceus plenus. —Semi-double dark rose	2/-
rubis, fl. pl. —Double rich carmine	2/-
speciosus. —Double violet-red	2/-
totus albus. —Single pure white, very fine	2/-

COLLECTION OF HIBISCUS.

We supply 6 varieties of Evergreen Hibiscus, our selection, for 12/6.
We supply 6 varieties of Deciduous Hibiscus, our selection, for 10/-.

HABROTHAMNUS—see Cestrum, page 15.

HAKEA.

AUSTRALIA.

Proteaceae.

The Hakeas are small evergreen trees of 10 to 12 feet, with attractive flowers produced during Winter. They are amongst the hardiest trees we have, thriving in the poorest and driest soils.

elliptica. —The Willow-leaved Hakea. An attractive large shrub, with white flowers	2/-
laurina (syn. eucalyptoides).—Flowers in formation like scabiosa; rich crimson, with white anthers. Very effective. Per dozen, 15/-	1/6
saligna. —A tall shrub with attractive foliage; the young shoots of this variety are rich bronze in colour. Flowers white	2/-

HELIANTHEMUM—Sun or Rock Roses—see Alpine Section, page 99.

We pack with knowledge and experience, and our plants arrive in India and other parts in perfect condition.

All of our novelties are acclimatised and tested first.

Modern Hydrangeas.

Saxifragaceae.

These new Hydrangeas have been greatly admired in our Nursery during the past Spring. They are the first of the Modern Hydrangeas to be distributed in Australia. The flowers, both in formation and colouring, are quite distinct from any varieties previously seen here, being of uncommon formation with serrated edges; others with double, semi-double, and Primula-like pips.

The Hydrangeas are highly ornamental, low-growing shrubs of 3 to 4 feet, with showy heads of flowers in Summer. They thrive and flower freely in any soil or situation, provided they are not allowed to dry out in the Summer months.

For the best results they should be cut hard back not later than January. They make ideal subjects for growing in large pots or tubs, and as such provide a glorious display during December.

Our Hydrangeas are strong plants. We shall be pleased to quote for extra strong plants in 8 or 10 pots or tubs.

For convenience, we have classed the following varieties in three colour sections.

BLUE HYDRANGEAS.

No varieties are blue naturally, but these varieties produce blue flowers in soils that are acid in nature, or contain iron in some form or another. The blue colour can be obtained with certainty by mixing special blueing powder with the soil, and by watering at frequent intervals with the powder dissolved at the rate of 1 oz. to the gallon of water.

Special Blueing Powder, 1/- per lb. ; or 5 lbs. for 3/-.

BLUE VARIETIES.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| Amarante. —Dwarf bushy plant, with dark green foliage and undulated flowers. Colour is a clear amaranth blue | 2/6 |
| Blue Prince. —A strong company grower, with well-formed medium-sized flower heads, very freely produced. Colour a beautiful dark corn-flower blue | 2/6 |
| *Goliath. —A tall grower, with strong wood and large flower heads of a peculiar shade of lilac-blue. Very effective and distinct | 2/6 |
| *La Marne. —A grand variety with enormous trusses, and very large individual flowers. Of beautiful mauve-blue. The strongest and most vigorous variety we have ever seen | 2/6 |
| *Marechal Foch. —A fine dwarf free-flowering variety, producing good trusses of a lovely shade of rich metallic blue, shaded old rose This variety can also be had in pink | 2/6 |
| *Neidersachen. —A good strong grower, with stiff wood, and large substantial heads of a distinct shade of blue-mauve, very effective and free-flowering | 2/6 |
| Radiant. —A vigorous free-flowering variety, producing quantities of medium-sized heads of a rich glowing blue | 2/6 |
| *W. Pfitzer. —A fine, compact variety, smothered with large well-formed trusses of a deep violet-blue colour. The freest flowering of all blue varieties | 2/6 |
| *Vicomte de Vibraye. —This variety is probably the truest blue of all. Medium-sized trusses very freely produced. Of bushy habit | 2/6 |

PINK, ROSE, AND RED VARIETIES.

These varieties produce flowers of their natural colours in ordinary garden soils which contain lime. If planted in acid or iron soils, they are liable to flower blue, or partly so.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| *Domotoi. —A wonderful variety, producing enormous heads of full, deep pink, double Gardenia-like flowers, but, if treated, a beautiful shade of blue. A very lasting variety that has been very popular in Europe and America | 2/6 |
| *Ecleureur. —Very dwarf and exceedingly floriferous. Grand corymbs of large, round flowers, of bright carmine rose | 2/6 |
| *Etincelant. —Perfect flowers, bright carmine, with apparent nerves; very dwarf and free | 2/6 |
| *F. Matthes. —A good, strong grower, with compact, large, and well-formed flower heads of fine salmon-rose. Distinct | 2/6 |
| Gertrude Glahn. —A very fine variety, of erect habit. Individual flowers and truss very large, and of beautiful rich pink | 2/6 |
| Gudrun. —Bright rose-pink flowers. Very early, free-flowering, and dwarf | 2/6 |

The Modern Hydrangeas are really blue.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

MODERN HYDRANGEAS—*continued.*

- Helge.**—Large trusses of carmine-rose flowers, of splendid colour, on very strong stems. Early flowering 2/6
- Ideal.**—A very compact grower, with a large, perfectly-formed truss of soft pink flowers 2/6
- *Lancelot.**—Very free-flowering; a beautiful shade of clear rosy pink. Edge of petals beautifully fimbriated; enormous flowers. If blued, this variety flowers a distinct shade of blue 2/6
- Lorely.**—A very dwarf variety, producing quantities of rich, carmine-red flowers. Early 2/6
- Matador.**—Very free-flowering, and attractive, with bright red flowers 2/6
- *Parsival.**—This variety is most remarkable for the shape of the flower, which is much like a Primula. The truss is large and solid, and carried on a stout stem. The foliage is dark green, flowers deep red, and very free flowering 2/6
- Peer Gynt.**—A very strong variety, with heavy wood and fine, broad foliage. The flowers and flower heads are very large and substantial. Colour, a beautiful deep rosy-red. Very late flowering 3/6
- Professor de Bois.**—A distinct variety, with very large trusses and individual flowers. Colour, a lovely shade of salmon-pink 2/6
- Rhinegold.**—A fine, strong grower, with good bushy habit. Pale apple-blossom-pink, large bold trusses. Free-flowering 2/6
- *Rubis.**—This is a very remarkable variety, having more real red in its colour than any other. It has a good truss of very fine form 2/6
- Splendor.**—A wonderfully free-flowering variety, with good-sized trusses of a pretty shade of salmon-pink, very much resembling the beautiful Begonia, Gloire de Lorraine 2/6
- Triumph.**—A grand variety of good, robust habit, producing large trusses of good-sized flowers of deep rich rose-pink 2/6

WHITE VARIETIES.

These always flower white, and are not affected by any action of the soil in which they are growing.

- Germaine Mouillere.**—A glorious pure white variety of wonderful habit, with remarkably glossy foliage and enormous trusses of great substance, each flower being beautifully fimbriated 2/6
- Neige Orleanise** (White Orleans).—The most wonderful white variety ever raised. It has a superb habit, with brilliant green foliage; the trusses are immense, the individual flowers very large and of a wonderful substance, keeping pure white and in good condition for a long period 2/6

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA.

- paniculata grandiflora.**—This variety is totally different in growth from the ordinary Hydrangeas, being hardwooded and deciduous. Covered with white flowers in Summer, and well worth growing. 2/6 and 3/6

SPECIAL OFFER OF MODERN HYDRANGEAS.

The Varieties marked with * are reproduced in colour,
facing page 16.

14 Varieties for £1/10/-

7 Varieties for 15/6.

One thoroughly satisfied Client:

Narandera Road, via Wagga, N.S.W.,
August, 1929.

"I must take this opportunity of thanking you for the excellent trees you have sent me. The goods themselves would be hard to better, and I am certain that the packing could not be bettered. Everything opened up well. No damage to any plant and in excellent condition. Quite different to what we are used to from other firms, I assure you. We have planted as many trees now as we can comfortably look after until established, but I hope to plant more next year and the year after."

Our Modern Hydrangeas are beauty in a new form.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

HYPERICUM—St. John's Wort. SUB-TROPICAL AMERICA. Hypericaceae

The Hypericums are very hardy, ornamental, shrubby plants of 1 to 3 feet, with yellow flowers, produced almost throughout the year. These plants are very good for growing under trees. These varieties do not spread as does the noxious weed which bears this name.

calycinum.—A dwarf, spreading variety, growing 12 inches high, and producing large yellow flowers. A splendid subject for planting beneath a tree where other plants would fail 2/-

Moserianum.—A beautiful hybrid, waxy golden flowers, with crimson stamens; 3 feet 2/-

patulum Henryii.—A bushy variety of 3 feet, with attractive foliage and large, handsome, golden-yellow flowers, 2 inches across, followed by masses of attractive blue-black berries 2/-

ILEX—The English Holly. BRITAIN. Ilicineae.

Aquifolium.—A well-known evergreen spiny shrub, producing attractive berries in Winter. Requires a cool moist soil for best results .. 2/-

IOCHROMA. ECUADOR. Solanaceae.

grandiflorum.—A very hardy, handsome shrub, with clusters of blue tubular flowers, and broad hairy leaves 2/6

JACARANDA. BRAZIL. Bignoniaceae.

ovalifolia (syn. *mimosaeifolia*).—A semi-deciduous small tree of 15 to 20 feet, with attractive mimosa-like foliage. Covered in Summer with large bunches of Bignonia-shaped flowers of a delightful shade of mauve-blue. Requires to be protected from the frost the first Winter. Needs plenty of water, and a warm situation.

Per dozen, 24/- .. 2/6

JASMINUM—see Climbing Plants, page 63.

JUDAS TREE—see Cercis, page 15.

JUNIPERUS—The Juniper. TROPICAL COUNTRIES. Pinaceae.

The Junipers are ornamental shrubby Conifers, with scale-like needle foliage. They thrive in moderately moist soils, in open situations.

Cedrus.—A handsome small tree of 12 feet, from the Canary Islands.

Pendulous branches, and very attractive for a specimen 2/6

chinensis aurea.—A dense, slender form, with bright golden foliage; 6 feet 3/6

communis.—Of slender columnar habit, invaluable for formal gardens.

Silvery foliage; 6 feet 2/6 and 5/-

prostrata.—A dwarf-spreading species, with steel-blue foliage. Very ornamental; suited for rock work and raised mounds; 3 feet .. 2/6

prostrata aurea.—Unusually long trailing branches, bluish-green foliage, with beautiful golden tips 3/6

KALMIA—The American Mountain Laurel. Ericaceae.

Where it thrives, the Kalmia is one of the most attractive of all evergreens, with its glossy laurel-like leaves. It requires a cool, moist soil, such as is suitable for Rhododendrons.

latifolia.—Dense masses of shell-like pink flowers and glossy leaves;

3 to 4 feet. Strong plants 5/- and 7/6

KERRIA (syn. Corchorus). JAPAN. Rosaceae.

Hardy deciduous shrubs of 2 to 3 feet, with bright yellow flowers, produced in late Winter and early Spring. Requires a well-drained sheltered position, and thrives in any good garden soil.

japonica.—Single yellow flowers 2/-

japonica flore pleno.—Double yellow flowers 2/-

KOELREUTERIA. CHINA. Sapindaceae.

paniculata.—A graceful deciduous tree of 12 to 15 feet, with ornamental pinnately divided foliage, which turns bright yellow in Autumn. Flowers yellow, in large panicles, produced in Summer. Thrives in any soil, but likes a sunny position 2/6

Small orders receive the same care as large ones.

Kalmia is one of the most attractive of all evergreens.

Plate No. 7.

A SELECTION OF CHOICE WINTER-FLOWERING GARDEN SHRUBS.



1



2



3



4



5



6

- No. 1—*EUPHORBIA WULFENII* (page 26), 2/-. No. 2—*PAEONIA ARBOREA* (TREE PAEONY) (page 37), 5/-.
 No. 3—*CHAMAELAUCIUM UNCINATUM* (page 15), 3/6 and 5/-. No. 4—*ERICA MELANTHERA* (page 23), 2/-.
 No. 5—*BUDDLEIA SALVIFOLIA* (page 12), 2/6. No. 6—*GORDONIA ANOMALA* (page 28), 3/6 and 5/-.

A SELECTION OF EARLY SPRING-FLOWERING SHRUBS.



No. 1—SYRINGA "SOUV. DE LOUIS SPATH" (page 49), 2/6. No. 2—SALIX MULTINERVIS (page 47), 2/6.
No. 3—VIBURNUM CARLESII (page 52), 3/6 and 5/-. No. 4—SYRINGA "MICHAEL BUCHNER" (page 49), 2/6.
No. 5—SYRINGA DILATATA (page 49), 2/6. No. 6—SYRINGA "ABEL CARRIERE" (page 49), 2/6.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

LABURNUM—Golden Chain.

Leguminosae.

The Laburnums are handsome, deciduous, large-growing shrubs, with green trifoliate leaves and drooping racemes of bright yellow flowers in early Spring. They thrive in any deep soil.

- Adamii.**—An interesting hybrid, bearing yellow flowers, suffused with purple; 6 feet 3/6
- Vossi.**—Immense trusses of rich soft yellow flowers, 18 inches long.
The finest of all Laburnums, 10 to 12 feet 3/6
- vulgare** (syn. *Cytisus laburnum*).—The well-known variety, with rich yellow flowers; 10 to 15 feet 2/- and 2/6

LAGERSTROEMIA—The Crape Myrtle. INDIA AND CHINA. Lythraceae.

The Crape Myrtles are deciduous shrubs of 8 to 10 feet, with most attractive crape-like flowers, produced in large terminal racemes in Summer and Autumn. The foliage colours in late Autumn before falling. They thrive in any open situation, and flower best if cut hard back every Winter.

- Eavesii.**—Clear mauve, very large flowers; 5 feet 3/6
- indica.**—Bright rose-pink; 10 feet 3/6
- indica alba.**—Pure white; 8 feet 3/6
- indica rubra.**—Soft red flowers 3/6

LAGUNARIA *Patersonii*—see *Fugosia Patersonii*, page 27.

LANTANA. TROPICAL SOUTH AMERICA.

Verbenaceae.

The Lantanas are dwarf shrubs of 2 to 4 feet, producing quantities of brightly coloured flowers almost throughout the year. Very effective when massed in beds or borders. They thrive in any hot, dry situation, where other shrubs would fail. For best results, cut hard back after the frosts are over.

- Chelsea Gem.**—Crimson and orange; 2 to 3 feet. Per dozen, 15/- .. 1/6
- Drap d'Or.**—Rich golden-yellow; 3 feet 1/6
- Diadem.**—Delicate pink and cream; 3 feet 1/6
- Goliath.**—Orange and red, tall growing; 4 feet 1/6
- Minnie Basil.**—Lilac and white; 4 feet 1/6
- Magenta Queen.**—Rich magenta and orange; 4 feet 1/6
- Sellowiana.**—Light purple, dwarf trailing variety; 1 foot 1/6
- Snowflake.**—Creamy white, dwarf and compact; 18 inches 1/6

LARIX—The Larch. EUROPE.

Pinaceae.

- europaea.**—A deciduous conifer that succeeds only in cool, moist climates. A tree of 60 to 70 feet 2/6

LASIANDRA (*Tibouchina*). BRAZIL.

Melastomaceae.

The Lasiandras are evergreen shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, with handsome foliage and showy purple flowers, opening during Summer and Autumn. They thrive in most open, sunny positions.

- Edwardsii.**—A hybrid between *macrantha* and *grandiflora*, intermediate in habit and flowering; 5 feet 2/-
- Edwardsii-robusta.**—A dwarf variety of great beauty, producing flowers as large as *grandiflora*, and as freely as *macrantha*. Hardier and more vigorous than *grandiflora*, and flowering freely through the Winter months; 3 to 4 feet 2/6
- grandiflora.**—A dwarf-growing variety, with huge deep violet-purple flowers. Requires slight shelter to do well; 4 feet 2/6
- macrantha.**—Deep violet, very free-flowering and hardy; 5 to 6 feet .. 1/6

LAUROCERASUS—The Laurel. EUROPE.

Rosaceae.

The Laurels are hardy, evergreen shrubs of 10 to 12 feet, with broad dark-green foliage. Very suitable for cold climates, where they make fine hedges.

- lusitanica.**—The Portugal Laurel. Per dozen, 15/- 1/6
- offinalis.**—The Common Laurel. Per dozen, 15/- 1/6

LAURUS—The Sweet Bay. SOUTH EUROPE.

Lauraceae.

- nobilis.**—A hardy, evergreen small tree, with stiff, dark-green leaves. Much used in Europe for trimming into various shapes and forms. The aromatic foliage is used for flavouring 2/-

LEONOTIS—The Lion's Ear. SOUTH AFRICA.

Labiateae.

- Leonurus.**—A rapid-growing evergreen shrub of 4 to 5 feet, producing almost throughout the year dense spikes of bright orange-scarlet flowers. Very hardy, thriving in any soil or situation 1/6

For handsome foliage and lovely flowers, plant *Lasiandra*.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

LAVANDULA.—The Lavender. CANARY IS. AND INDIA. Labiatae.

The Lavenders are dwarf, bushy shrubs of 2 to 3 feet, producing during Summer dense masses of upright spikes of lilac-coloured sweetly-perfumed flowers. They thrive in any open situation that is well drained.

dentata.—A large-growing variety, flowering continuously; 3 feet .. 1/6

Munstead dwarf.—A dwarf, compact variety, bearing large spikes of bloom of a deeper shade than the common variety, and several weeks earlier; 1 foot Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6

PINNATA.—A strongly-scented variety, forming a regularly-branched bush; 15 to 18 inches high, with graceful pinnate foliage and rich blue flowers 1/6

Stoechas.—The French Lavender; 2 feet 1/6

LEPTOSPERMUM.—Native Tea-tree. AUSTRALIA. Myrtaceae.

The Leptospermums are amongst the hardiest of evergreen shrubs, thriving in the driest and most arid of situations. In Spring they are covered with their attractive myrtle-like flowers, which last several weeks. Several of the varieties make fine dwarf hedges, which thrive in the sandy soils quite close to the sea coast.

laevigatum.—The Coast Tea-tree. Grey foliage and white flowers.

One of the most satisfactory for coastal planting 1/6

lanigerum grandiflorum.—A large white-flowered variety from the Grampians. Very effective, with silvery-green foliage; 6 to 8 feet 2/-

scoparium alba flore pleno.—A rare variety from New Zealand, with large, full, double white flowers; 4 feet 2/6

scoparium Chapmanii.—Bronzy foliage and deep, reddish-pink flowers. Growth upright; 4 feet 2/-

scoparium Nicholii.—The Crimson Tea-tree. Deep, bronzy foliage, covered in Spring with rich crimson flowers. Very effective; 4 feet 2/-

SCOPARIUM ROSEA FLORE PLENO.—One of the most desirable forms, and relatively easy of cultivation. The large double flowers are a lovely deep rose. 2/6

LESPEDeza. JAPAN. Leguminosae.

bicolor.—A hardy, deciduous shrub of 4 feet, with pendulous branches, which are covered in the Autumn with small lilac and white pea-shaped flowers. Thrives almost anywhere 2/-

LEUCADENDRON.—The South African Silver Leaf. Proteaceae.

argenteum.—One of the most handsome of all evergreen trees, with beautiful glossy silver foliage, which is most effective in all seasons. Thrives only on cool, deep soils that are not likely to dry out in summer; 15 feet or more in suitable situations 2/6 and 3/6

LEYCESTERIA. INDIA. Caprifoliaceae.

formosa.—A strong-growing evergreen shrub of 6 feet, producing in Spring purplish flowers in drooping leafy racemes, followed by dark red berries. Very hardy, and grows in light soil 2/-

LHOTSKYA.—The Grampians Snow Myrtle. VICTORIA. Myrtaceae.

genetylloides.—A dwarf, erica-like shrub of 3 feet, with attractive pink buds, opening to star-shaped white flowers in early Spring. Requires a moist soil, free from manures 2/6

LIPPIA—see Aloysia, page 8.

LIQUIDAMBAR.—The Sweet Gum. NORTH AMERICA. Hamamelidaceae.

styraciflua.—A hardy, deciduous pyramidal tree of very symmetrical habit, with Maple-like leaves, which assume a deep crimson colour in the Autumn. The corky branches are very conspicuous in Winter. One of the most gorgeous of all Autumn colouring trees.

2/6 and 3/6

Rose-coloured Tea-tree thrives in sandy soil.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

LIGUSTRUM—The Privet. CHINA AND JAPAN. Oleaceae.

The Privets are hardy, evergreen shrubs, of dense, compact habit, grown for their handsome foliage. All varieties have small white flowers, followed by black berries. They thrive in all soils and situations.

See also Hedge Plants, page 59.

- Ibota**.—A shrubby variety of 10 feet, with spreading branches and attractive white flowers. In Winter the foliage assumes a deep purplish hue 1/6
- ionandrum**.—A very interesting shrub of dwarf and compact habit, and regular form. Leaves small, nearly round, shining, and dense. A fine plant for shaping 2/-
- lucidum aureo-marginatum**.—A very handsome variety of 6 to 8 feet, with broadly golden-margined foliage. One of the finest and most rapid-growing of all variegated shrubs 2/6
- ovalifolium variegatum**.—The Californian Privet. We have strong plants of this handsome variegated Privet established in pots, suitable for planting as specimen shrubs. They can be cut or trimmed to any desired shape 1/6 and 2/6
Larger plants 3/6 and 5/-
- sinense argenteum variegatum**.—A small-leaved variety, with silver and pale green foliage, very ornamental; 6 to 8 feet 2/-

LIRIODENDRON. NORTH AMERICA. Magnoliaceae.

Tulipifera.—The Tulip Tree. A handsome deciduous tree of 30 to 40 feet, with large-lobed foliage, which turns bright yellow before falling in Autumn. The flowers, which are not produced until the tree is well established, are formed like a tulip, and are of a greenish-yellow colour, marked with orange at the base. Thrives in deep, rich, and somewhat moist soil 2/6 and 3/6

LONICERA—The Shrubby Honeysuckles. ASIA. Caprifoliaceae.

The Shrubby Honeysuckles are rapid-growing shrubs, with beautiful glossy foliage, and fragrant flowers in Spring. They thrive in any soil or situation.

nitida.—Small box-like foliage borne on dense twiggy growths. Creamy fragrant flowers in Summer. One of the finest and most distinct evergreen shrubs of recent introduction. This plant will make an ideal hedge; 3 to 4 feet 1/6, 2/-, 2/6, and 3/6

Quantity price, per dozen, 12/-, 15/-, and 18/-.

pileata.—A dwarf evergreen shrub of horizontal branching habit, with pale green foliage, and berries of light violet. Very useful for covering up an unsightly background, where the pleasing contrast of its foliage and berries compensates for the inconspicuous flowers 2/6

syringantha.—An upright, slender shrub, with dull bluish-green foliage. Flowers produced in early Spring are pale rosy-lilac, and deliciously fragrant. A graceful, semi-deciduous shrub, producing its fragrant flowers profusely 2/6

tatarica.—A deciduous shrub of 6 feet, producing quantities of pale creamy and pink flowers in Spring 2/-

LUCULIA. HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS. Rubiaceae.

gratissima.—A tender evergreen shrub, bearing in the Winter terminal corymbs of rose-pink, sweetly fragrant flowers. A gorgeous shrub that requires a cool, protected, easterly situation, and shelter from the frosts of Winter 3/6

MACADAMIA—The Queensland Nut Tree. AUSTRALIA. Proteaceae.

ternifolia.—A hardy, evergreen tree of 10 to 15 feet, with large serrated foliage. This tree bears edible, richly-flavoured nuts. Requires a hot climate, free from frosts 2/6

MALUS—see *Pyrus Malus*, page 43.

MELIA—The White Cedar. ASIA. Meliaceae.

Azedarach.—The Umbrella Tree. A hardy, deciduous tree of 20 to 30 feet, with large ash-like foliage. The attractive lilac-coloured flowers in Spring are followed by yellow berries, which remain on the plant for some time. A fine shade tree that does well even in hot, dry districts Per dozen, 18/- .. 2/-

MENZIESIA—see *Daboecia*, page 22.

Lonicera nitida makes a splendid hedge.

Magnolia.

ASIA.

Magnoliaceae.

The Magnolias are amongst the most beautiful of hardy-flowering shrubs. The deciduous varieties bloom early in Spring before the foliage appears, when their large tulip-like flowers are much admired. The evergreen varieties, fuscata and grandiflora, both flower in Spring and Summer, and are very sweetly scented. They thrive in cool, moist soils, and give distinction to any garden.

conspicua (Yulan).—Pure white flowers, opening in Spring. The true variety, which has become very rare. 7/6

fuscata.—The Port Wine Magnolia. An evergreen, compact shrub of 5 to 6 feet, with strongly-perfumed copper-coloured flowers 2/6 and 3/6

grandiflora.—An evergreen of 15 to 20 feet, with large laurel-like foliage and immense waxy-white flowers, strongly lemon-scented. 2/6 and 3/6

Kobus.—Tall-growing deciduous variety, covered in early Spring with small flowers, white, reverse of petals pale pink. Flowers similar to Stellata, except that the petals do not reflex. This variety will be found far easier to establish than Stellata; 15 feet 3/6

obovata purpurea.—A shrub of 6 feet, bearing rich purple flowers with white inside 3/6

Soulangeana.—Large pinkish flowers stained purple outside. A free-flowering variety of 12 to 15 feet 3/6 and 5/-

MELALEUCA—Native Tea-tree Shrub. AUSTRALIA. Myrtaceae.

The Melaleucas are very hardy, evergreen trees and shrubs, very suitable for planting in poor sandy soils or on the sea coast. The flowers produced in Spring are similar to those of the Callistemon.

armillaris.—The Bracelet Tea-tree. A dense shrub of 6 to 10 feet, with slender drooping branches and white flowers 2/-

ericifolia.—The Swamp Tea-tree. An evergreen small tree of 15 to 20 feet, with white flowers. Very useful for planting in low, swampy ground 2/-

hypericifolia.—A fine bushy shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with pleasing foliage and rich crimson flowers 2/-

lateritia.—Robin Red breast Bush. A graceful shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with rich vermilion flowers in cylindrical spikes 2 to 3 inches long. Very effective 2/-

stypelioides.—The Paper Bark Tea-tree. A tall tree with thick spongy bark. Flowers white. A fine shelter tree for planting in poor and arid soils. Per dozen, 15/- and 18/- 1/6 and 2/-

squamea.—An upright shrub of 5 to 6 feet, with bright lilac flowers in Spring 2/-

METROSIDEROS—The New Zealand Fire Bush or Christmas Tree.

Myrtaceae.

tomentosa.—An attractive flowering large shrub, with handsome glossy evergreen foliage, with rich clusters of bright red flowers. Thrives in any soil or situation, particularly near the sea; 12 to 15 feet . . 2/-

What satisfied Clients say.

Atherton, Queensland,
November, 1929.

"The Dahlias arrived in first-class condition."

Geelong, Victoria,
November, 1929.

"The Iris arrived quite safely."

Camberwell, Victoria,
August, 1929.

"I have been pleased with all plants purchased."

Willaura, Victoria,
July, 1929.

"The trees arrived in good order, and I am very pleased with them."

Blackheath, N.S.W.,
July, 1929.

"The plants arrived in good order."

Kyneton, Victoria,

"Plants arrived in good condition. Thank you."

Magnolia conspicua, the true variety, is very rare.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

- MICROMYRTUS**—The **Grampians Rock Myrtle**. Myrtaceae.
microphylla (syn. *Baeckia plicata*).—A dwarf erica-like shrub of 2 feet, covered in Spring with a mass of tiny flowers, opening palest pink, deepening to rich crimson as they age. They need cool, moist soil 2/-
- MONTANOA** (syn. *Montagnea*). NORTH AMERICA. Compositae.
grandiflora.—A handsome foliage plant, producing in mid-Winter long spikes of white flowers somewhat like a Marguerite; 5 to 6 feet 2/6
- MYRTUS**—The **Myrtle**. EUROPE. Myrtaceae.
 The Myrtles are dwarf shrubs, grown for their attractive foliage and berries. They require a cool, moist soil, and grow best in the mountain districts.
communis.—The European Myrtle. Flowers white, berries black; 4 to 6 feet 2/-
- MYRICA**—The **Wax Myrtle**. Myricaceae.
cerifera.—A deciduous aromatic shrub of 10 feet, with attractive deep-green foliage, which turns rich purple in Autumn. Inconspicuous flowers, followed by ornamental berries. Thrives in cool, moist sandy peat 3/6
- NANDINA**—The **Japanese Sacred Bamboo**. Berberidaceae.
domestica.—A small shrub, with bright red berries, said to be cultivated in every little garden in Japan. An erect plant, with evergreen foliage, at all times graceful. the young growth prettily tinged with red. Panicles of small white flowers are followed by bright red berries. A delightful and rare addition to any garden. It needs a very sheltered position, with cool, moist soil 2/6
- NERIUM**—The **Oleander**. SOUTHERN EUROPE. Apocynaceae.
 The Oleanders are very hardy, evergreen shrubs of 6 to 8 feet. In summer they are covered with double and single flowers in large trusses, which stand well above the foliage. They thrive in any soil or situation, and are amongst the most useful of all large-growing shrubs.
Dr. Golfin.—Deep rosy-red, single 2/-
luteum plenum.—Semi-double, creamy yellow 2/-
Madonna grandiflora.—Semi-double, pure white 2/-
Monsieur Belaguier.—Single, clear pink 2/-
Mrs. F. Roeding.—Semi-double, clear salmon. Quite distinct 2/-
punctatum.—Single, pink 2/-
splendens grandiflorum.—Double, deep rose-pink 2/-
splendens variegatum.—Foliage striped green and gold, flowers pink 2/6
Souvenir de C. Allut.—Single, dark crimson, very free-flowering 2/-
- OCHNA**. SIERRA LEONE. Ochnaceae.
multiflora.—A small evergreen shrub of 3 feet, with attractive foliage and bright yellow flowers, followed by black berries, which are most attractive against the red calyx, which persists after the flowers fall. Requires a good, cool, moist soil 2/6
- OLEARIA**—The **Tree Aster**. NEW ZEALAND. Compositae.
 The Olearias are very hardy shrubs, which yield quantities of dainty white flowers. They grow well by the seaside, and prefer a light soil.
Gunniana.—A charming little shrub, covered in Spring with a cloud of creamy white daisy-like flowers with golden centres 2/-
Forsterii.—This variety produces clusters of dainty white flowers, but its chief attraction is its striking yellowish-green foliage 2/-
- PAEONIA**. CHINA. Ranunculaceae.
 The Paeonies may well be divided into two sections, the herbaceous types and the woody or tree Paeonies. Both types, however, need good, deep, moist soil, with some little protection from the sun.
 See also Herbaceous Paeonies, page 85.
- ***arborea** (Moutan).—The Tree Paeony. These are shrubby deciduous plants of 2 to 4 feet, with attractive foliage, and producing in earliest Spring enormous flowers of a satiny brilliancy unsurpassed by any other hardy plant. They require a cool, moist situation, with just enough shelter to break the fierce rays of our Summer sun, and a good, deep soil Per dozen, £2/5/- 5/-
- lutea*.—A shrubby, growing species, growing 2 feet, with attractive single golden-yellow flowers, with masses of yellow anthers. Free-flowering and sweetly perfumed 3/6

Oleanders (Neriums) will grow anywhere.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

PALMS.

Palmaceae.

Hardy varieties, suitable for garden planting.

- Chamaerops excelsa.**—The Fan Palm. Deep green fan-like foliage, suitable for sheltered situations only 2/6 and 3/6
- Phoenix.**—The Date Palm. The finest and hardiest of all palms for outside planting. Strong plants. Each .. 7/6, 10/6, 12/6, 20/-
- Washingtonia robusta.**—The Cotton Palm. Large fan-shaped leaves, with cotton-like filaments. Very hardy 3/6, 5/-, and 7/6

PAULOWNIA.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Schrophulariaceae.

Strong-growing deciduous tree of 15 to 20 feet, with large green foliage. Covered in Spring with large Gloxinia-like flowers. They make fine specimens for lawns, thriving in good, deep soil.

- Fortunei.**—Cream, heavily spotted with deep chocolate-purple. Deliciously perfumed 5/-
- tomentosa** (syn. *imperialis*).—Pale blue flowers 3/6

PAVONIA.

ST. DOMINGO.

Malvaceae.

- coccinea.**—A hardy, evergreen shrub of 8 feet, with large foliage and attractive upright Abutilon-like flowers, produced throughout the year. Cut back after frosts are over. Very hardy 2/-

PERNETTYA.

MEXICO.

Ericaceae.

- mucronata.**—An ornamental fruiting shrub. In Spring covered with numerous white flowers, and in Winter with bright berries, contrasting well with the dark foliage; 3 feet 2/6

PEROWSKIA—The Afghanistan Sage.

Labiatae.

- atriplicifolia.**—An uncommon, small shrub, with white tomentose branches, fragrant foliage, and clear Salvia-like flowers of lavender-blue through the Summer and Autumn. Should be planted in a hot, sunny position 2/-

PHEBALIUM.

AUSTRALIA.

Rutaceae.

- squamulosum.**—Scaly Mount Myrtle or Satinwood. A tall evergreen shrub 5 to 8 feet, with yellow flowers and attractive foliage of bright green, with silvery reverse 2/6

PHILADELPHUS—The Mock Orange.

ASIA.

Saxifragaceae.

These are bushy shrubs of 3 to 6 feet, covered in Spring with fragrant white strongly-perfumed flowers. All are deciduous, except *mexicanus*, which is an evergreen. They are perfectly hardy, and grow freely in almost any soil or situation.

- Avalanche.**—Grows to 4 or 5 feet high, with long branches bending to the ground with the weight of the large white fragrant blooms .. 2/6
- Boule d'Argent.**—A dwarf free-flowering variety, with double flowers; 3 feet 2/-
- mexicanus.**—Creamy white, large, strongly-perfumed flowers; an evergreen; 3 feet 2/-
- Norma.**—Large single-flowered variety, very sweetly perfumed; 4 feet .. 2/6
- Rosace.**—Large creamy-white semi-double flowers, delightfully scented; 4 feet 2/6
- Virginal.**—A beautiful variety, with enormous pure white semi-double sweetly-scented flowers, produced in large panicles; 5 feet 2/6

PHOTINIA—The Chinese Hawthorn.

Rosaceae.

- serrulata.**—A hardy evergreen large-growing shrub of 12 to 15 feet, with handsome dark-green serrated foliage. The young leaves in Spring are rich crimson, and flowers white in panicles, similar to *Laurustinus*, followed by yellow berries. Makes a fine hedge or breakwind, thriving in dry districts. Cut back in Winter. Per dozen, 15/- 1/6

PHYTOLACCA.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Phytolaccaceae.

- dioica.**—A very fast-growing deciduous tree of 20 to 30 feet, with large foliage and inconspicuous greenish-white flowers, followed by red berries. Very suitable for shade in hot, dry districts, where it thrives Per dozen, 18/- 2/-

PLECTRANTHUS—The Flowering Coleus.

ASIA.

Labiatae.

- Ecklonii.**—A hardy evergreen shrub of 3 to 4 feet, with green Coleus-like foliage, and attractive terminal spikes of dainty pale blue flowers throughout the season from Spring to Autumn. Will thrive in any odd corner. Cut back when frosts are over 2/-

Varieties marked with * are illustrated.

Pittosporum.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Pittosporaceae.

The Pittosporums are hardy evergreen shrubs of 8 to 12 feet, very suitable for hedges and breakwinds. The variegated varieties are very handsome, and make fine specimen shrubs. They thrive in almost any situation in well-drained soil.

See also Hedge Plants, page 59.

- crassifolium.**—Foliage greyish-green, flowers brown purple. A very hardy variety for dry situations; 10 feet. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- eugenioides.**—Known as the Yellow Pittosporum. A fine variety from New Zealand, with pale green foliage; 10 feet. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- eugenioides variegatum.**—Foliage pale green, deeply bordered with silvery-white. Very effective; 8 feet. Per dozen, 24/- .. 2/6

RHOMBIFOLIUM.—This variety produces upright clusters of orange-yellow berries, which persist until Winter .. 2/6

- Tobira variegatum.**—This is a favourite variety, with clusters of fragrant white flowers amongst deep green leaves marked with cream .. 2/6
- undulatum.**—Large, dark-green laurel-like foliage. Flowers creamy and sweetly perfumed. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- undulatum argenteum variegatum.**—Foliage green striped and splashed with creamy-white; 8 feet .. 2/6

PINUS—The Pine.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Pinaceae.

Large-growing ornamental trees of 40 to 60 feet, suitable for avenue or shelter planting.

- halepensis.**—Aleppo Pine. A hardy tree, thriving in the poorest of soils; very fine for coastal planting; 30 to 40 feet .. 2/-
- insignis** (syn. *radiata*).—Monterey Pine. A rapid-growing tree, very useful for shelter, thriving in any soil or locality; 50 feet. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- Pinaster** (syn. *Maritima*).—A useful Pine of 50 feet, very suitable for sea coast planting .. 2/-

PLATANUS—The Oriental Plane Tree.

LEVANT.

Platanaceae.

- orientalis.**—A large-growing deciduous tree of 30 to 40 feet, with broad foliage. Flowers greenish-yellow in Spring, succeeded by brown prickly fruits, which remain through the Winter. Suitable for avenue and street planting .. 2/6

PLUMBAGO—The Lead Wort.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Plumbaginaceae.

One of the hardiest of dwarf shrubs, growing 4 to 5 feet, and flowering throughout the Summer. Makes a fine hedge, standing heat and drought well. Thrives in any soil or situation.

- capensis.**—Pale blue flowers in dainty clusters. Per dozen, 15/- .. 1/6
- capensis alba.**—Pure white flowers. Per dozen, 18/- .. 2/-

PODALYRIA.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Leguminosae.

Hardy evergreen shrubs, with silvery foliage and distinct pea-shaped flowers in Spring. They thrive in most situations, and are amongst the most handsome of all shrubs, growing 4 to 6 feet.

- calyptрата grandiflora.**—Large mauve-pink flowers, very attractive; 6 feet .. 2/6

POINCIANA—The Bird of Paradise Flower.

FLORIDA.

Leguminosae.

- Gilliesii.**—A hardy, deciduous shrub of 4 to 6 feet, with attractive Acacia-like foliage and panicles of peculiar flowers in Summer and Autumn. Yellow with long red stamens. Requires a warm situation to do well .. 2/6

POINSETTIA.

MEXICO.

Euphorbiaceae.

- pulcherrima.**—This gay, showy plant is too well known to need description. Its vivid scarlet bracts surrounding the small yellow flowers make a splash of colour in the garden. Needs good, fibrous loam in a position where it gets plenty of sunlight and shelter from winds and frosts; 4 to 6 feet .. 2/6

POLYGALA—The Milk Worts.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Polygalaceae.

Hardy evergreen shrubs of 5 to 6 feet, with pale green foliage and distinct pea-shaped flowers opening in Winter. The variety *myrtifolia*, makes a good hedge for planting in sandy soils or near the coast.

- grandiflora.**—Deep rich purple flowers, over 1 inch long. Very attractive .. 2/6
- myrtifolia.**—Purple flowers .. 2/-

Plant a living Christmas Tree—*Cedrus Deodara*.

Prunus.

NORTH TEMPERATE ZONE.

Rosaceae.

Under this heading we describe the best varieties of a varied genus of very beautiful ornamental flowering trees and shrubs, commonly known as Flowering Almonds, Flowering Cherries, Flowering Peaches, and Flowering Plums.

They are all hardy, deciduous flowering trees, most handsome in cultivation, and form quite a feature of some gardens in early Spring. They thrive in open situations where the wood can become thoroughly ripened, and should be pruned as soon as the flowers fall. All are supplied from the open ground during the Winter months, or in pots for Summer planting.

AMYGDALUS—Flowering Almonds.

- ***Lady Lyle.**—Single, pale flesh-pink, opening very early ; 8 feet .. 2/-
Pollardii.—Large single, rose-pink flowers, opening early in August.
 One of the most attractive of all flowering trees ; 15 feet .. 2/-

PRUNUS—Flowering Plums.

- Blirieana flore pleno.**—A shrubby variety of 6 to 7 feet, with rich metallic foliage and double bright rose-pink flowers, opening in August .. 2/-
Moseri flore pleno.—Of the same habit as Blirieana, but with light-coloured flowers ; 6 feet .. 2/-
 ***Mume rosea.**—The Japanese Winter-flowering Plum. Semi-double bright rose-pink flowers, opening in June. Sweetly perfumed ; 10 feet .. 2/-
Mume alba.—Semi-double pure white flowers, with yellow stamens. Sweetly perfumed ; 10 feet .. 2/-
Pissardii (syn. *P. cerasifera* var. *Pissardii*).—The Persian Plum. A handsome tree of 15 feet, with deep purplish-red foliage. The single, pure white flowers cover the branches in Spring before the foliage appears .. 2/-
Pissardii nigra.—Of the same habit as *Pissardii*, but with dark, rich purple foliage and pale blush flowers. Very handsome .. 2/-
sinensis alba flore pleno.—The double white flowering Plum, of dwarf bushy habit ; 4 feet .. 2/-
sinensis rosea flore pleno.—The double pink flowering Plum, of dwarf bushy habit ; 4 feet .. 2/-
spinosa purpurea.—The Purple-leaved Blackthorn. A dense spreading tree of 8 to 10 feet, with small rich purple foliage, which colours beautifully in Autumn. Flowers white .. 2/-
triloba.—Double deep rose-pink flowers. Of bushy free-flowering habit ; 5 feet .. 2/-
Vesuvius.—Large foliage of a rich metallic crimson colour. Flowers white ; 15 feet .. 2/-

PRUNUS PERSICA—Flowering Peaches.

- atropurpurea.**—An attractive Peach, with deep purple foliage and large single pink flowers. Very effective ; 12 feet .. 2/6
double crimson.—Rich carmine-crimson double flowers ; 15 feet .. 2/-
double pink.—Bright double pink ; 15 feet .. 2/-
double pink and white.—Double white flowers, striped and blotched with pink .. 2/-
double white.—Very large double white flowers ; 15 feet .. 2/-

***HARBINGER.**—A new double crimson flowering Peach, which claims distinction on account of its early-flowering habit. The flowers are full double and rich carmine-crimson, opening in dense masses in August—a full month before the other flowering Peaches. .. 3/6

COLLECTION OF PRUNUS.

Our Selection of six strong plants of Flowering Plums for 12/6.
 Our Selection of six strong plants of Flowering Cherries for £1.
 Our Selection of twelve assorted Flowering Peaches, Plums, Almonds, and Cherries for £1/10/-.

Purple-leaved Plums (*Prunus Persica*) make a wonderful background.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

PRUNUS SERRULATA—Japanese Flowering Cherries.

- Gioiko.**—A rare variety that is perhaps more interesting than beautiful. Its creamy-white flowers are streaked and blurred with greenish marks, and the tips of petals tinged with pink 2/6 and 3/6
- Hisakura.**—Semi-double rosy-pink. A very free-flowering and attractive variety, with reddish-brown foliage 2/6 and 3/6
- James H. Veitch.**—A dwarf-growing variety, with very double deep rose-pink flowers 2/6 and 3/6
- Mount Fuji.**—Semi-double pure white, large, sweetly-perfumed flowers. Very handsome 2/6 and 3/6
- New Red.**—A new Japanese variety, with deep carmine-red buds, opening to large double rose flowers 2/6 and 3/6
- rosea-plena** (Hokusai).—A vigorous grower, producing an abundance of pale pink flowers 2/6 and 3/6
- Shirofugen** (albo-rosea).—A late-flowering variety, producing its flowers at the same time as the unfolding reddish-bronze leaves appear. Flowers double pink, fading to pinkish-white 2/6 and 3/6
- Sieboldii rosea superba.**—Large semi-double flowers, bright rose-pink. Early flowering 2/6 and 3/6

POPULUS—The Poplar. EUROPE AND AMERICA. Salicaceae.

The Poplars are well-known deciduous trees of rapid growth, attaining 40 to 50 feet. They are very fine subjects for avenue and shelter planting, thriving in damp situations. Plant during Winter months only.

- alba.**—The Silver or Abele Poplar. Handsome silvery foliage 2/-
- alba Boileana.**—The upright or silver-leaved Lombardy Poplar 2/-
- canadensis aurea.**—The Golden Poplar. A brilliant tree, where garden colour is required from Spring to Autumn; 20 feet 2/6 and 3/6

DELTOIDES.—A very vigorous grower, with large heart-shaped leaves, bright green, the main nerve and veins being rich red. A rapid-growing and distinctive tree; 30 to 40 feet. 2/6 and 3/6

- monilifera.**—The Spreading Poplar 2/-
- pyramidalis** (syn. dilatata).—The Lombardy or Upright Poplar 2/-

PROSTANTHERA—The Native Mint Bush. AUSTRALIA. Labiatae.

The Mint bushes are hardy, quick-growing, compact evergreen shrubs of 3 to 6 feet, covered in early Spring with masses of attractive flowers. They thrive in any soil or situation.

- lasianthos.**—Pinkish-white flowers with purple spots. Very fine; 6 feet 2/-
- melissifolia.**—Violet, tall-growing, with large foliage; 6 feet 2/-
- *ovalifolia.**—A very handsome variety, covered in Spring with rich purple flowers 2/6
- rotundifolia.**—Violet. Very free-flowering; 4 feet 2/-
- Sieberi.**—Light violet; very dwarf and bushy; 3 feet 2/-

PROTEA—The Cape Honeysuckle. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Proteaceae.

An evergreen woody shrub from the Cape, bearing large pinkish flowers with a mass of long stamens. Very effective, thriving in well-drained soils, especially by the sea coast.

- Mundii.**—Erect tall shrub, with silvery-white flowers tinted pink; 8 to 10 feet 3/6
- obtusafolia.**—An attractive variety; 4 feet, with red blooms 3/6
- rosea.**—A dwarf free-flowering variety, with bright rose-pink flowers 3/6
- Susanne.**—A fine variety, which produces red flowers in great profusion; 6 feet 3/6

PSIDIUM—The Guava. BRAZIL. Myrtaceae.

- Cattleianum.**—The Strawberry Guava. A neat evergreen shrub of 6 feet, with laurel-like foliage and small creamy flowers, followed by edible fruit, which is rich wine-purple when ripe 2/-

PUNICA—The Pomegranate. PERSIA AND N.W. INDIA. Punicaceae.

Hardy, deciduous bushy shrubs of 6 to 10 feet, with large attractive red flowers in Spring. Granatum produces the large edible fruits, which are most attractive on the plants after the foliage drops in Autumn. Plant in any open situation.

- Granatum.**—The edible Pomegranate. Single scarlet flowers 2/-
- Granatum flore pleno.**—Large double scarlet flowers 2/-

Plant two colours of Prunus together for effect.

Pyracantha—

The Evergreen Hawthorn.

NORTH AMERICA.

Rosaceae.

Hardy evergreen shrubs, generally listed with Crataegus, which are deciduous. They are of vigorous, bushy growth, forming dense shrubs of from 6 to 8 feet, covered in Summer with masses of white flowers, followed by clusters of small berries, which in Autumn assume brilliant colours, and remain through Winter. They thrive in any soil or situation.

angustifolia.—A striking variety, with long narrow leaves, which are silvery underneath; bears a striking resemblance to some of the Cotoneasters. Covered in Autumn with masses of orange-scarlet berries, which retain their full beauty until Spring; 6 to 8 feet.

Per dozen, 18/- .. 2/-

coccinea (syn. Crataegus pyracantha).—A tall-growing variety of 8 feet, with orange-yellow berries 2/-

COCCINEA LELANDII.—The Fiery Thorn. The best and most popular variety, with slender pale green leaves and clusters of brilliant fiery red berries, larger than most varieties; 6 feet 2/-

crenulata (syn. Crataegus crenulata).—White flowers, followed by small scarlet berries, which completely cover the plant. Very effective. Makes a fine hedge; 6 feet. Per dozen, 15/- and 24/- .. 1/6 and 2/6

crenulata robusta.—A vigorous variety of crenulata with larger foliage and fruit, the latter being of a rich orange-scarlet colour 2/6

Rogersiana flava.—A bushy variety with dentated foliage, branches covered in Autumn with beautiful golden-yellow berries. The fruits of this variety colour beautifully as early as February, and remain until late Autumn; 5 feet. Very effective 2/6

YUNNANENSIS.—A noble subject. Horizontally branched variety, producing smaller flowers and berries than coccinea, but in greater abundance. One of the best of this family .. 2/6

PYRUS SORBUS—The Mountain Ash or Rowan Tree.

N. AMERICA AND EUROPE.

Rosaceae.

The Sorbuses are handsome deciduous trees, with graceful pinnate foliage, bearing in Spring showy clusters of small white flowers, which are followed by attractive red berries. In Autumn the foliage assumes most glorious colours before falling. They thrive in any deep soil, but are most suited to the cool mountain districts.

americana.—The American Mountain Ash or Dogberry. A tree of 20 to 30 feet, with spreading branches; white flowers and red berries in Autumn 2/6

Aucuparia.—The European Mountain Ash. A tree of 20 to 30 feet, with handsome foliage, which colours beautifully in Autumn. Flowers white, followed by clusters of attractive berries. A fine tree for avenue or park planting. .. Per dozen, 24/- .. 2/6

Aucuparia aurea.—A rare and choice small-growing variety, with beautiful rich golden foliage. A variety that burns in the hot sun, and on that account only suitable for cool mountain districts .. 5/-

Aucuparia fructu-lutea (Fifeana).—Of the same habit of growth and foliage as Aucuparia, but with clusters of bright yellow berries in Autumn 2/6

discolor.—A fine new form of Mountain Ash, remarkable for its rich Autumn colouring 3/6

vestita (syn. S. magnifica).—A striking and handsome vigorous tree, which thrives well on chalky soils. Very large oval silvery-white leaves, large clusters of white flowers, followed by corymbs of scarlet berries in Autumn; 8 to 10 feet 3/6

We shall be glad to supply special prices for large orders.

Green and gold in Autumn—Pyracantha Rogersiana flava.

Pyrus-Malus—

Flowering Apples and Crabs.

Rosaceae.

Hardy, deciduous shrubs and small trees, with attractive flowers in early Spring, followed by small sour apples or crabs, which are most attractive in Autumn. Plant during Winter months. Some sorts are also available in pots for Summer planting.

***Aldenhamensis.**—A new variety, with rich bronzy foliage and semi-double wine-crimson flowers, followed by large purplish fruits. Flowering later, and of more upright growth, than floribunda purpurea; 12 feet .. 3/6

angustifolia flore pleno.—One of the prettiest Apples. Flowers very large, nearly 2 inches across, double, pale rose-pink. Flowering very late in Spring, with a delicious violet perfume; 8 feet .. 3/6

aurea.—An attractive variety, with bright folded foliage. Very distinct 3/6

ELEYII.—Foliage bright reddish-purple. Flowers rich vinous red, borne in clusters, followed by fruit similar to Morella cherries in size and colour. A new hybrid variety of great merit .. 2/6 and 3/6

Elise Rathke (syn. pendula).—The Weeping Apple. Of distinct pendulous habit, with large foliage and single pink flowers. Very attractive for a specimen. Plants are budded on stems of 6 to 8 feet high. 7/6 and 10/6

***floribunda.**—The Japanese Flowering Crab. A dwarf-branching shrub of 6 to 8 feet, covered with clusters of pendulous flowers, rosy-red in the bud stage, opening pale pink, and followed by attractive small yellow fruit. The true variety .. 3/6

***floribunda atrosanguinea.**—A richly-coloured variety of the Japanese flowering Crab. Buds scarlet, opening brilliant carmine-red. Of spreading, almost drooping habit .. 3/6

floribunda Lemoinei.—A new hybrid variety, with deep bronze foliage and large well shaped flowers of brightest scarlet-crimson .. 3/6

floribunda purpurea.—One of the most distinct of the Flowering Crabs on account of its bronzed foliage and purplish-rose flowers. The fruit in Autumn is rich crimson and very attractive. A small-growing tree of horizontal branching habit; 15 feet .. 2/-

Frau Luise Dittman.—Largest semi-double, from Japan. Petals white inside and soft pink outside; 5 to 6 feet .. 3/6

***Parkmanii flore pleno** (syn. Halliana).—A dwarf-branching variety with crimson buds, opening to semi-double flowers of a rich carmine colour. The young foliage is reddish-brown, and most attractive; 6 feet .. 2/6 and 3/6

Sargentii.—A dwarf bushy variety, covered in early Spring with masses of snow-white flowers with yellow anthers. This variety is so floriferous that when in flower it resembles from a distance, a snow-covered bush. Very sweetly perfumed. Fruit red. Large plants only .. 7/6

spectabilis.—The Chinese Crab. Of upright vigorous growth, with large semi-double rose-coloured flowers in dense masses. Scarlet fruits in Autumn; 15 feet .. 2/-

spectabilis alba.—A dwarf variety, with white flowers, tinted pink in the bud stage. Very effective, opening later than spectabilis, with its attractive flowers close to the stems; 8 feet .. 2/6

tenorea carnea plena.—Very large-flowered variety, with bright pink double flowers; 6 feet .. 3/6

COLLECTION OF MALUS.

Our selection of 6 choice varieties for 15/-.

Flowers and Fruit—two seasons of beauty in Pyrus Malus.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

PYRUS-MALUS—*continued.*

Varieties with Attractive Fruits.

- Barry.**—Small round fruit of yellow, heavily marked with brownish-red, and flesh firm. 2/6
- Chicago.**—Fruit similar to Coral in general appearance, but a little longer. Flesh yellowish and quite crisp, sub-acid. 2/6
- Coral.**—Fruit small and conical, flattened at ends. Of rich, warm yellow, with vermilion cheek. Stalk long. Flesh yellow, crisp, and juicy, slightly sub-acid. Early Winter, and a fair keeper. 3/6
- Currant.**—Round fruits the size of currants, borne in clusters. Colour red. Very ornamental, both in flower and fruit. 3/6
- Darling.**—Fruit large, on short thick stems, greenish-yellow, with streakings of red at the top. Flesh yellowish and firm. 2/6
- Dartmouth.**—An attractive fruiting Crab, with large plum-like fruits covered with purplish-red bloom. Flowers large white. 2/6
- Lady Elgin.**—Tree hardy and vigorous. Slight acid-flavoured fruit, large and round, of whitish-yellow, overlaid with rich red. April to June. 3/6
- Latrobe.**—Good pink blossoms, followed by fine medium fruit of yellow, marked and lined with bright red. Stems very long and flesh firm. 2/6
- Marengo.**—Fruit large and bright warm red on yellow ground. Flesh yellowish-white, crisp, and a little harsh until ripe. Early Winter to late Spring. 2/6
- Montreal Beauty.**—One of the most beautiful of all Crabs. Fruit large and round, of bright yellow, shaded with rich red. Flesh firm, acid, and yellowish. Late. 3/6
- Oblonga.**—One of the very best. Medium fruit of rich clear red, which nearly covers the warm yellow. Flesh firm and crisp, and stems long and slender. 3/6
- Orange.**—Fruit medium, of light warm yellow or light orange colour. Stalk slender. Flesh yellowish, mild, sub-acid, pleasant; a little dry. 2/6
- Red Siberian.**—Fruit small and regularly formed, of lively scarlet over clear yellow. Stalk long and very slender. Fit for preserving in March or April. 2/6
- Yellow Siberian or Amber Crab.**—Fruit similar to Red Siberian, but larger and of fine amber or golden yellow. A very ornamental tree in Summer and Autumn. Fruit suitable for preserving in April. 2/6
- QUERCUS—The Oak.** Fagaceae.
- The Oaks are ornamental trees, with tall, massive trunks and stout spreading limbs, grown chiefly in gardens for their handsome foliage and interesting habit.
- Cerris.**—The Turkey Oak. A handsome tree of pyramidal habit, with dark-green foliage. 2/6
- Ilex.**—The Holly or Holm Oak. Evergreen tree of 60 feet. A handsome specimen with leaves dark green above and yellowish-white beneath. Thrives anywhere, and is well worthy of planting. 2/6
- Iusitanica.**—A handsome large-leaved evergreen Oak, of fairly rapid growth. 2/6
- palustris.**—The Pin Oak. A large-growing tree, with short, spreading branches, forming a symmetrical head. Foliage deep green, turning to bright red in Autumn. 2/6 and 3/6
- Robur.**—The English Oak. A large-growing tree, with stout, spreading branches. 2/6
- rubra.**—A beautiful Oak, growing into a large, majestic tree, the foliage turning red in Autumn. 2/6
- RAPHIOLEPIS—The Indian Hawthorn.** Rosaceae.
- Very hardy evergreen shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, with ovate leathery deep-green foliage, and clusters of fragrant white flowers in Spring, followed by clusters of black berries. Grows in almost any soil or situation.
- intermedia.**—Small foliage; 6 feet. 2/-
- ovata** (syn. *japonica*).—Large leaves; 4 feet. 2/-
- RHAMNUS—The Variegated Buckthorn.** SOUTHERN EUROPE.
- Rhamnaceae.
- Alaternus variegatus.**—A really useful and handsome variegated evergreen of bushy habit of 6 feet. Leaves are margined in creamy-white. Thrives in a very dry situation, or by the sea coast. 2/6

A delightful addition—*Nandina domestica*, the Sacred Bamboo.

Retinospora

(Syn. Chamaecyparis).

JAPAN.

Pinaceae.

The Retinoporas are attractive Conifers closely allied to the Cupressus, with scale-like foliage, densely clothing the branches, which are usually flattened. They require similar conditions to the Cupressus, with perhaps more moisture in Summer.

ericoides.—A dwarf, rounded shrub of 5 feet. Foliage glaucous in Summer, turning reddish-bronze in Winter 2/6 and 3/6

obtusa.—A dwarf, branching variety, with frond-like branchlets arranged in horizontal planes. Dark green lustrous foliage 2/6 and 3/6

OBTUSA CRIPPSII.—A lovely subject to grow as a single specimen. Richly-coloured golden form, of perfect habit. 3/6 and 7/6

obtusa nana aurea.—A very dwarf, slow-growing variety, with beautiful golden foliage 3/6

leptoclada (syn. *pisifera*).—A large pyramidal variety of fairly rapid growth, with attractive silvery-grey shining foliage 2/6, 3/6, and 5/-

filifera.—A dense, bushy shrub, with graceful pendulous thread-like branches 2/6

squarrosa.—A densely-branched bushy shrub, with spreading feathery branchlets. Foliage glaucous above, silvery below 2/6

plumosa.—A conical shrub with tender branchlets of feathery plume-like appearance 2/6, 3/6, and 5/-

plumosa argentea.—A handsome variety, the tips of branchlets being tipped with white 2/6 and 3/6

plumosa aurea.—A very showy form, the young growth tipped with golden-yellow, turning bronze in Winter 2/6, 3/6, and 5/-

squarrosa Sewellii.—A dwarf, compact conifer of 4 to 5 feet, with glaucous foliage, turning bronze in Autumn 3/6 and 5/-

RHODOTYPOS.

JAPAN.

Rosaceae.

kerrioides.—A handsome spreading deciduous shrub of 3 to 4 feet, with attractive foliage and large, white flowers, which are followed by berries which turn black in Autumn, and persist after the foliage has fallen 2/6

ROBINIA—The False Acacia or Locust Tree.

NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Leguminosae.

The Robinias are deciduous trees and shrubs, with graceful pinnate foliage and showy pendulous racemes of pea-shaped flowers. They thrive in any soil or situation. Plant during Winter months only.

hispida.—The Rose Acacia. A beautiful flowering shrub of rambling growth, 3 to 4 feet, with large fern-like leaves and rich rose-pink flowers in pendulous racemes like a Wistaria 3/6

***KELSEYII**.—A very beautiful rapid-growing shrub of 6 to 8 ft., with attractive foliage, purple in Spring, passing to dark green in Summer, and assuming rich golden tints before falling in Autumn. Flowers freely produced, are of a rich, violaceous rose colour in Wistaria-like racemes. One of the most handsome plants we have 3/6

Pseudacacia.—The Common Acacia. A quick-growing tree of 20 feet, with elegant foliage and fragrant white flowers in Spring 2/-

Pseudacacia aurea.—A fine variety, with golden-yellow foliage; 15 feet 2/6

Pseudacacia Bessonia.—A noble-looking tree of fine, regular growth .. 2/6

Pseudacacia Decaisneana.—A variety of the Common Robinia, remarkable for its vigour and the fine rose flowers it gives in great abundance 2/-

ROMNEYA—The Californian Tree Poppy.

Papaveraceae.

trichocalyx.—A hardy evergreen shrub of 4 feet, with distinct glaucous foliage and large white poppy flowers, with masses of golden anthers produced freely in Summer. They thrive in any open situation .. 2/6

RONDELETIA.

TROPICAL AMERICA.

Rubiaceae.

anomala.—A dwarf evergreen shrub of 3 feet, with attractive coral-red Bouvardia-like flowers produced in Summer and Autumn. Thrives in a warm, sunny situation 2/6

Robinias well repay planting and care.

Rhododendrons.

Ericaceae.

The Rhododendrons belong to our most ornamental and beautiful flowering shrubs, and the bushes are often frequently covered with their showy trusses of brilliantly and variously coloured flowers. They grow best in a peaty or porous loamy soil which does not contain lime and always retains a sufficient amount of moisture. They like, as a rule, half-shaded positions. Our Rhododendrons are all strong, vigorous plants.

- Alice.**—A very fine rose-pink of the same type as Pink Pearl, but deeper in colour, and with larger trusses 12/6
- Admiral Piet Hein.**—A novelty of sterling worth, huge trusses of soft lilac flowers, sweetly scented 30/-
- Bagshot Ruby.**—A fine, strong variety of brilliant red colour. Very free 10/6
- Britannia.**—One of the most perfect and telling scarlet-crimson varieties. Large and wonderfully free-flowering. Bold, rich glowing colour that is seen from afar. Each truss carries 10 to 12 flowers, and each flower is over 3 inches across. The slight frilling of the segments adds greatly to the beauty of the flowers. One of the finest varieties in cultivation 25/-
- Countess of Haddington.**—A beautiful, dwarf, bushy variety, producing trusses of large trumpet-shaped flowers of white, suffused with rose. Very attractive 5/- and 7/6
- Doncaster.**—Most brilliant scarlet. One of the brightest we have. Dwarf and free 7/6
- fragrantissimum.**—One of the most fragrant of all Rhododendrons. Flowers of white, with rose interior. Growth very free and branching 5/- and 7/6
- Gibsonii.**—A dwarf, bushy species, with white trumpet-shaped flowers flushed with pale rose. Very hardy and free-flowering 5/- and 7/6
- Henrietta Sargent.**—Very fine pink flowers with yellow throat 7/6
- J. H. Van Nes.**—Clear soft red, enormous trusses of large well-formed flowers. Strong and vigorous 30/-
- Lady Clementine Mitford.**—Soft peach colour with deep margin. Very showy 7/6
- Lord Roberts.**—Flowers of splendid deep full crimson, with dark throat 7/6
- Madame de Bruin.**—A wonderful cerise-red variety that never fails to arrest attention. Trusses well formed. Of good constitution and neat habit 15/-
- Martin Hope Sutton.**—Scarlet, richly-marked flowers. Distinct and free 7/6
- Michael Waterer.**—Bright scarlet-crimson, with dark spots. Very free-flowering 7/6
- Mrs. Charles Sargent.**—Bright rosy-crimson; very large trusses of fine flowers 7/6
- Mrs. E. C. Stirling.**—Large trusses of pale mauve flowers, tinted pink 7/6
- Mrs. John Waterer.**—Rosy-crimson flowers in large trusses. Very fine 7/6
- Mrs. W. E. Thiselton Dyer.**—Very large flowers of rose-pink, with maroon spots in throat 7/6
- Pierre Moser.**—Bright pink with paler centre. Very solid umbels. Growth erect. Early flowering 7/6
- Pink Pearl.**—The finest of all Rhododendrons, and one of the most showy shrubs imaginable. Producing in October huge trusses of large, deep pink flowers, paling with age. Large broad foliage. 7/6, 10/6, and 15/-
- Ponticum variegatum.**—Deep mauve flowers, foliage attractively margined with white 7/6
- praecox.**—A dwarf, shrubby variety with small glossy foliage, producing masses of dainty lilac-pink flowers in August—weeks before the hybrid varieties flower 5/- and 7/6
- Princess de Wagram.**—Enormous trusses of large flowers, pink with coppery spots. Very effective 7/6
- Prof. Hugo de Vries.**—A cross between Pink Pearl and Doncaster, and, whilst possessing all the fine qualities of Pink Pearl, it is of much better habit, and more massive foliage. The flowers are of a deeper colour, and do not fade 21/-
- Unknown Warrior.**—Fine glowing red, carried well to the base of the corolla. Very large trusses of perfect habit. One of the strongest growing hybrids, with fine foliage 21/-

Give Rhododendrons half-shade for best results.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

RHODODENDRONS—*continued.*

- Van Nes Sensation.**—Pale lilac, with white centre. Very fragrant. A strong, vigorous grower of Pink Pearl type 30/-
- virginalis.**—A strong-growing species, producing large trumpet-shaped flowers, white with sulphur-yellow throat and brown anthers. Very late flowering 5/- and 7/6
- W. E. Gladstone.**—Immense trusses of rich rose-crimson flowers 7/6
- White Pearl.**—A magnificent variety, producing immense trusses of pale pink flowers, which quickly fade to almost white. The buds, before opening, are rich deep pink 7/6 and 10/6

RHUS—The Sumach. Anacardiaceae.

The Sumachs are ornamental deciduous shrubs, grown for their handsome foliage, which assumes brilliant Autumnal colours. They thrive in most soils in open situations, and colour best in the cool, mountain districts.

- Cotinus.**—The Venetian Sumach or Smoke Bush. A bushy shrub of 5 feet, with round leaves which turn crimson and yellow in late Autumn. Covered in Summer with panicles of filmy pink flowers 2/6
- Cotinus folius purpureus.**—The beauty of this shrub lies in its particularly striking foliage, which is a rich claret colour, distinctly veined, and retained through the whole season, assuming gorgeous Autumn shades before falling 3/6
- succedanea.**—The Wax Tree. A shrub of 5 to 6 feet, with graceful foliage, which turns rich scarlet in Autumn 2/- and 2/6
- typhina laciniata.**—A very handsome form, with finely dissected foliage, which turns brilliant red in Autumn; 4 feet 2/6

RIBES—The Flowering Currant. NORTH AMERICA. Saxifragaceae.

The Flowering Currants are deciduous free-flowering shrubs of 3 to 5 feet, with attractive pendulous trusses of flowers in earliest Spring. They thrive in almost any soil in open situations.

- alpinum aureum.**—The Alpine Currant. A dwarf variety, with dense bright golden foliage 2/-
- aureum.**—Flowers yellow, foliage turns red in Autumn; 4 feet 2/-
- Gordonianum.**—Flowers bronzy-yellow, tinged red outside; 5 feet 2/-
- Menziesii.**—A showy gooseberry-like plant, flowers red, chocolate, and white; 3 feet 2/-
- sanguineum.**—Red Flowering Currant. Very attractive in early Spring, with its masses of bright rosy-red flowers 2/-

SALISBURIA adiantifolia—see Ginkgo biloba, page 28.

SALIX—The Willow. EUROPE. Salicaceae.

The Willows are well-known deciduous trees of rapid growth, flourishing in damp situations, or at the sides of streams, the roots having the effect of holding the banks against erosion. Plant during the Winter months only.

- babylonica.**—The Weeping Willow. A tree of 30 to 40 feet, with long, slender olive-green or purplish branches. Per dozen, 15/- 1/6
- caerulea.**—The Bat Willow. We have a nice stock of this true Bat Willow, propagated from plants imported by us direct. Per dozen, 18/- 2/-

***MULTINERVIS.**—A distinctive Pussy Willow introduced by us from China. Of dwarf, bushy habit, with attractive pale green foliage and prominent midrib. Flowers very early in Spring, its showy greyish flowers, or pussies, are most acceptable for cutting 2/6

- rubra.**—The Pussy Willow. An upright tree of 10 to 15 feet, with bright green foliage and red branches. Produces in early Spring the showy catkins, which are valued for cutting. Per dozen, 15/- 1/6
- vitellina aurea.**—The Golden Willow. A tree of 20 to 30 feet, with rich golden-yellow branches and pale green foliage. Per dozen, 15/- 1/6

SALVIA. MEXICO. Labiatae.

- Grahamii.**—A dainty shrub of 2 to 3 feet high, covered in the Summer months with glowing scarlet flowers, which turn purple as they age. Very hardy 1/6

Pussy Willow (*Salix rubra*) is excellent for cutting.

Spiraea—The Shrubby Spiraeas.

TEMP. N. AMERICA AND ASIA.

Rosaceae.

The Spiraeas are very hardy, deciduous shrubs of 3 to 5 feet, producing their attractive flowers in early Spring and Summer. They will grow practically anywhere.

- Anthony Waterer.**—Rich crimson flowers in upright panicles in Summer. Foliage variegated; 3 feet 1/6
- Douglasii.**—Deep rose, dense heads of small flowers in Summer; upright growth; 4 feet 1/6
- grandiflora** (see *Exochorda grandiflora*, page 26).
- multiflora arguta.**—An early-flowering variety of weeping habit, producing its single white flowers in great profusion; 4 feet .. 2/6
- opulifolia aurea.**—An attractive variety with rich golden foliage and pure white flowers in Spring; 4 feet 2/-
- prunifolia flore pleno.**—A beautiful early-flowering species, double pure white flowers, clustering along the arching shoots. The foliage colours beautifully in Autumn; 4 feet 2/-
- Thunbergii** (syn. *gracilis*).—A handsome dwarf variety, with grass-like foliage, which assumes brilliant colours in Autumn. Pure white flowers in early Spring; 3 feet 2/-
- Wilsonii.**—A grand new species with long arching branches, covered in Spring with corymbs of white flowers 2/-

SAMBUCUS—The Elderberry.

EUROPE.

Caprifoliaceae.

Hardy, deciduous shrubs of 6 to 8 feet, with attractive foliage and large heads of white flowers, which are followed by black berries.

- nigra.**—The Elderberry. Bright green foliage 2/-
- nigra aurea.**—Bright golden foliage. Very effective 2/-

SANTOLINA—The Lavender Cotton.—See Alpines, page 97.

SCHINUS—The Pepper Tree.

PERU.

Anacardiaceae.

molle.—One of the hardiest evergreen trees, thriving in the poorest and most arid of soils, and forming shapely trees of 20 to 25 feet. Very suitable for planting in hot, dry districts.

Per 100, 60/-; per dozen, 9/- .. 1/-

SEQUOIA—The Californian Redwood.

SIERRA NEVADA.

Pinaceae.

sempervirens.—A handsome tree with spreading horizontal branches and pale green Yew-like foliage. A tree growing to 100 feet or more, and producing valuable timber. A magnificent specimen. Thrives anywhere 2/6 and 3/6

gigantea (syn. *Wellingtonia gigantea*).—The Californian Big Tree. The trunk of this tree is clothed to the ground with short, slender, up-curving branches, making it very ornamental 3/6

SOPHORA—The New Zealand Laburnum.

Leguminosae.

tetraptera (syn. *Edwardsia microphylla*).—A valuable and distinct free-flowering evergreen tree of 12 to 15 feet, with Mimosa-like foliage. Bearing in Spring racemes of yellow pea-shaped flowers which cluster closely to the branches. Likes well-drained sandy loam, but will grow fairly well in dry situations 2/-

SPARMANNIA.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Tiliaceae.

africana flore pleno.—A quick-growing shrub of 10 to 12 feet, with large foliage. White flowers, produced in clusters in Winter and early Spring. Thrives in almost any soil or situation, ideal for the back of shrubberies 2/-

SPARTIUM album—see Cytisus albus, page 20.

SPARTIUM—The Spanish Broom.

Leguminosae.

juncum.—A hardy, quick-growing shrub of 6 feet, producing its bright golden-yellow, sweetly-scented flowers profusely in Spring. A shrub that will do well in the poorest of soils and driest of situations.

Per dozen, 18/- 1/6 and 2/-

STAPHYLEA—The Bladder Nut.

EUROPE.

Staphyleaceae.

colchica.—A deciduous Caucasian shrub of 4 feet, producing in Spring terminal bunches of creamy-white flowers, which are followed by curious seed pods. Handsome pinnate foliage. Thrives well in cool, deep soil 2/6

Shrubby Spiraeas will grow anywhere.



A SELECTION OF PHLOX DECUSSATA.

(See page 86 for full description.)

The heads of bloom on our Phlox plants are of usual size, but in this plate, except in the cases of Nos. 2 and 8, we have taken only a few pips in order to illustrate the colour and form.

No. 1—RIJNSTROOM
No. 2—MRS. ETHEL
PRICHARD
No. 3—DR. KONIGSHOFER
No. 4—EUROPA

No. 5—HOMELAND
No. 6—H. HIRTH
No. 7—THOR
No. 8—EVANGELINE
No. 9—MARIE S. JACOB

No. 10—COMMANDER IN
CHIEF
No. 11—W. WATSON
No. 12—MRS. H. J. JONES
No. 13—MRS. NOORDERWEIR

Coloured Plate Collection.

13 Plants (one of each illustrated) for 15/-,
39 Plants (three of each illustrated) for 42/-.

Plate No. 10.
A SELECTION OF HARDY PERENNIALS.
 Suitable for Small Gardens.



No. 1—*LIATRIS SPICATA* (page 83), 1/6. No. 2—*KNIPHOFIA* "BORDER PERFECTION" (page 82), 2/-. No. 3—*ECHINOPS HUMILIS* (page 71), 2/-. No. 4—*ERYNGIUM* "VIOLETTA" (page 72), 1/6. No. 5—*DIELYTRA SPECTABILIS* (page 71), 2/6. No. 6—*STATICE CASPIA* (page 89), 2/-. No. 7—*CAMPANULA PRIMULAEFOLIA* (page 69), 1/6. No. 8—*STATICE DUMOSA* (page 89), 1/6. No. 9—*ASTILBE* "GRANAT" (page 68), 2/6.

Syringa—The Lilac.

ASIA.

Oleaceae.

The Lilacs are hardy, deciduous shrubs of 5 to 6 feet, grown chiefly for their panicles of attractive flowers, produced in Spring. They thrive in rich, deep soils, and are specially suitable for mountainous districts.

*Abel Carriere.—Large double, dark blue	2/6
Alphonse Lavallee.—Double, violet-blue	2/6
Belle de Nancy.—Double, Satin-pink. Very fine	2/6
Charles Joly.—Double, dark red	2/6
Charles Sargent.—Double, azure lilac-mauve	2/6
Charles X.—Large single, blue ; buds red	2/6
Condorcet.—Double, blue, very effective	2/6
Congo.—Single, bright wallflower-red	2/6
*dilatata.—A new species from Corea, single pale lilac, with dark eye, buds crimson. This lilac opens early in August, a month before any other variety. Very sweetly perfumed	2/6
Dr. Masters.—Double, deep lilac-blue	2/6
Louvois.—Single, deep violaceous-purple	2/6
Madam Casimer Perier.—Pure white, double, free-flowering	2/6
Madame Lemoine.—Large, compact truss, double white	2/6
Marechal Bassompierre.—Double, carmine-red	2/6
*Michael Buchner.—Double, rosy-lilac	2/6
Monge.—Single, deep violaceous-purple	2/6
President Loubet.—Double, purplish-red, enormous flowers	2/6
President Grevy.—Double, blue, very large truss	2/6
persica (Persian Lilac).—Erect spikes of pale blue, profuse bloomer, very fine for cutting	2/-
*Souv. de Louis Spath.—Single, blackish-red, very large truss	2/6
Vulcan.—Dark red, single	2/6
vulgaris.—Common lilac	2/-
Wilsonii.—A distinct species, with long, vigorous growths, bearing large terminal trusses of pale pink flowers in Spring. Very distinct	2/6

COLLECTIONS OF SYRINGAS.

12 Fine distinct double and single varieties, our selection, for 25/-.

6 Fine distinct double and single varieties, our selection, for 13/-.

STATICE—Everlasting Flower or Sea Lavender.

CANARY ISLANDS.

Plumbaginaceae.

Very dwarf shrubby evergreen plants, producing throughout the year large panicles of small paper-like flowers, which, when cut, last for months. Valuable for dry spots where few other plants will thrive.

See also Herbaceous Plants, page 89.

macrophyllum.—A shrub of 2 feet, with very large glabrous leaves and panicles of rich blue flowers. Very free and continuous flowering 2/-

STERCULIA (Brachychiton).

AUSTRALIA.

Sterculiaceae.

Handsome evergreen trees of pyramidal growth, with attractive foliage and masses of bright flowers in Summer. Very valuable for planting in hot, dry districts, especially as avenue trees.

acerifolia.—The Illawarra Flame Tree. Flowers rich flame scarlet. Per dozen, 18/- .. 2/-

diversifolia (syn. *populneum*).—The Bottle Tree or Kurrajong. Flowers of creamy-white. The best drought-resisting tree known. Per dozen, 18/- .. 2/-

STRELITZIA—Bird's Tongue Flower.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Musaceae.

Reginae.—Striking flowers of orange, with a royal blue tongue set in a blue-green sheath, and borne on long silvery-green stems. Of straggling habit, but a very conspicuous subject 5/-

SYMPHORICARPUS—The Snowberry. NORTH AMERICA. Caprifoliaceae.

Dwarf, deciduous shrubs of 3 feet, with inconspicuous flowers, followed by attractive berries, which remain till after the foliage falls. Very hardy.

racemosus.—Snowberry. Large snow-white berries 2/-

vulgaris.—Coral Berry. Small coral-coloured berries in dense heads .. 2/-

vulgaris variegatum.—A very attractive variety, with bright green and yellow foliage 2/-

Sterculia diversifolia is a wonderful drought resister.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

TAMARIX—The Flowering Cypress. EUROPE. Tamaricaceae.

These are very hardy, deciduous shrubs or trees, with large plume-like panicles of minute flowers in Spring and Summer. Very suitable for planting in poor, sandy soil, or by the sea. They can be kept shapely by pruning hard back in Winter. Plant during Winter months only.

- aestivalis** (syn. *pentandra*).—A strong, upright growing Summer-flowering variety, with rich carmine flowers; 10 feet .. 2/-
- gallica**.—A large shrub with slender spreading branches. Flowers pale pink in Spring; 10 feet .. 2/-
- japonica** (syn. *juniperina plumosa*).—A small tree, with slender, spreading branches and large sprays of carmine-pink flowers in Summer; 15 feet 2/-
- tetrandra purpurea**.—A shrubby variety, with dark reddish-brown bark. Flowers purplish-pink in Spring .. 2/-

TAXODIUM—The Bald Cypress. NORTH AMERICA. Pinaceae.

- distichum**.—A tall deciduous Conifer of 60 feet or more, with light cinnamon-brown bark and erect spreading branches. Feathery light-green foliage in Spring, which turns brown in Autumn. An ideal tree for planting in damp situations .. 2/6 and 3/6

TAXUS—The Yew. Taxaceae.

The Yews are ornamental slow-growing Conifers, chiefly valued for their handsome dark-green foliage and attractive berries. They thrive in cool, moist soils only.

- baccata**.—The English Yew. A spreading variety .. 2/6
- baccata fastigiata**.—The Irish Yew. A most desirable tree of columnar form, with young growth golden-yellow .. 2/6

TECOMA—The Shrubby Tecoma. AMERICA. Bignoniaceae.

Hardy evergreen shrubs of 6 to 8 feet, covered in Summer with trusses of trumpet-shaped flowers. Fine subjects to withstand drought.

See also Climbing Plants, page 64.

- capensis**.—Orange-scarlet; 6 feet .. 2/-
- Smithii**.—Orange-yellow, with brown reverse; 8 feet .. 2/-

TELOPEA—The Waratah. AUSTRALIA. Proteaceae

The Waratahs are well-known showy plants and trees, with handsome crimson flowers. They require a loose well-drained soil in a situation that is not over-cultivated.

- oreades**.—A Victorian and very lovely variety of the Waratah. Not as large as the N.S.W. variety, but growing to a tree of 20 to 30 feet. An evergreen with showy red flowers .. 2/6 and 5/-
- speciosissima**.—An upright evergreen shrub of 4 to 6 feet, with serrated foliage, bearing in early Spring large handsome crimson flowers .. 3/6

THRYPTOMENE—The Grampian Myrtle. VICTORIA. Myrtaceae.

- Mitchelliana**.—A compact, bushy, heath-like shrub, with slender branches, covered in Winter and early Spring with tiny myrtle-like flowers. Prefers a sandy soil free from manures; 3 to 4 feet .. 3/-

THUJA (syn. *Thuya*)—The Arbor-Vitae. ASIA. Pinaceae.

Evergreen aromatic Conifers with flattened branchlets arranged frond-like. They make fine specimens in the cool, mountain districts.

- Lobbii** (syn. *gigantea*).—A handsome pyramidal tree of rapid growth, with bright green lustrous foliage .. 2/6

THUJOPSIS (syn. *Thuyopsis*). JAPAN. Pinaceae.

Shrubby Conifers of dense broad growth, with bright lustrous foliage. Very closely related, and of similar habit, to Thuja. Needs a sheltered and shaded position in moist, loamy soil.

- borealis** (syn. *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*).—The Yellow Cedar. A handsome tree, with dark lustrous foliage, the branchlets having more or less pendulous tips .. 2/6
- dolobrata variegata**.—A handsome variety, the tips of the branchlets being marked with creamy-white .. 2/6

TIBOUCHINA (see *Lasiandra*, page 33).

Plant *Tamarix* for shelter, near the sea.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

TILIA—The Linden or Lime Tree. BRITAIN. Tiliaceae.
europaea.—A very desirable tree of comparatively rapid growth and of regular habit. Handsome foliage and small yellowish fragrant flowers in drooping clusters, followed by inconspicuous nutlets. Excellent for avenue planting, but needs good soil in cool, moist climate .. 2/6

TOXICOPHLEA. NATAL. Apocynaceae.
spectabilis (syn. *Acocanthera spectabilis*).—A spreading shrub of 4 to 6 feet, with thick leathery purplish foliage. Flowers produced in early Spring in dense masses are pure white, with a rich Jasmine odour. Fruit black-purple, almost as large as an olive. Requires a warm, well-drained situation, or can be grown with advantage against a wall or fence .. 2/6

TREE PAEONY—see *Paeonia arborea*, page 37.

TRISTANIA—The Queensland Box. Myrtaceae.
conferta.—A handsome evergreen shade tree, valuable for avenues in hot, dry regions, as it withstands great drought. Recommended as one of the finest evergreen trees we have. Per dozen, 18/- .. 2/-

ULMUS—The Elm. N. AMERICA AND ASIA. Ulmaceae.
 The Elms are large-growing ornamental deciduous trees, grown for their handsome foliage; also planted as shade and street trees. Plant during Winter months only. Thrives almost anywhere.
campestris.—The English Elm. A tall tree, with a straight stem and spreading branches .. 2/6
campestris Van Houttei.—A dwarf-growing variety of the English Elm, with the foliage tinged with yellow .. 3/6
chinensis (syn. *parvifolia*).—The Chinese Elm. An evergreen small tree, with spreading branches covered with attractive serrate foliage .. 3/6
glabra vegeta.—The Huntingdon Elm. A tall tree, with rough bark and forked stem. Foliage smooth and glabrous .. 3/6
montana.—The Wych Elm. A large-spreading tree, with broad round-topped head .. 3/6

VERONICA—The Speedwell. NEW ZEALAND. Scrophulariaceae.
 Hardy evergreen dwarf shrubs of 2 to 4 feet, flowering profusely in Winter and Spring. Of rapid growth, and thriving in any soil or situation; they are particularly suited for seaside planting.
Andersonii variegata.—Flowers blue, foliage heavily margined white; 3 feet .. 2/-
coelestris.—Rich bright blue, deep green foliage; 4 feet .. 1/6
formosa.—A most beautiful shrub. Native of Tasmania only. An erect, much-branching, spreading shrub. Leaves narrow, lanceolate, and bright green. Rich blue flowers in abundant loose racemes at ends of branches. .. 2/6
glauca.—Flowers of rich purple in long spikes, with glaucous blue foliage .. 1/6
Hulkeana.—The New Zealand Lilac. Upright spikes of pale lilac flowers in Spring. Fine for cutting .. 1/6
parviflora.—Fine foliage variety, with pale pink flowers. Makes a compact hedge. .. Per dozen, 15/- .. 1/6
versicolor variegata.—A very attractive dwarf variegated form. Flowers blue .. 1/6

ADVANCED PLANT DEPARTMENT.

We have a large stock of trees and shrubs in advanced plants, which will make a show immediately.

We shall be pleased to supply on application a list of these plants suitable for any purpose.

Philadelphia Virginal—perfumed and beautiful.

Viburnum.

Caprifoliaceae.

Hardy free-flowering shrubs, both evergreen and deciduous, ranging from 4 to 8 feet. Grown chiefly for their attractive flowers. Some of the deciduous varieties assume brilliant Autumn tints.

- americanum.**—The Cranberry Bush. A very handsome bush of open, spreading habit, very decorative in fruit, which remains on branches and keeps its bright scarlet colour until the Spring 2/6
- bitchuiense.**—A slender shrub, similar to *Carlesii*, but with smaller foliage and flowers. Very sweetly perfumed 3/6
- *Carlesii.**—We consider this the most satisfactory hardy shrub of recent introduction. Vigorous constitution, beautiful rosy-white Bouvardia-like flowers highly perfumed, with a sweetness most persistent. The flowers last in Spring for nearly a month; 4 feet .. 3/6 and 5/-
A limited number of plants in standard form 12/6
- fragrans.**—A glorious shrub, flowers white and wax-like, with a delicious fragrance. Rare 5/-
- Lantana.**—The English Wayfaring Tree. A vigorous deciduous bush, with large downy leaves which turn bright red in Autumn. Flowers white, followed by ornamental red berries; 6 feet 2/6
- Lantana versicolor.**—A handsome variety, with pale yellow foliage in Spring and Summer, changing to orange and violaceous-red in Autumn 3/6
- macrocephalum.**—A spreading shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with almost evergreen foliage. Flowers creamy-white, in heads produced in late Winter and early Spring. Very handsome 3/6
- obovatum punicifolium.**—A branching evergreen shrub of 5 to 6 feet, with pale cream fragrant flowers in Winter 3/6
- odoratissimum.**—A dense shrub with small glossy evergreen foliage. Flowers in Spring, creamy-white, and sweetly perfumed; 8 feet .. 2/6
- Opulus sterile.**—The Snowball Tree or Guelder Rose. The well-known deciduous variety, producing a wealth of white ball-like flowers in Spring. Foliage turns reddish-bronze in Autumn; 6 to 8 feet .. 2/-
- plicatum.**—The Japanese Snowball. A fine deciduous variety, with large round trusses of pure white flowers in Spring. A dwarf, spreading shrub with strongly veined foliage; 4 feet 3/6
- plicatum tomentosum.**—An upright-branching shrub with flat heads of creamy-white flowers, followed by red berries. The foliage turns rich bronze in Autumn; 6 feet 2/- and 2/6
- prunifolium.**—Stagbush. Spreading branches with pure white flowers, fruit bluish-black, with a silvery sheen 2/6
- rhytidophyllum.**—One of the most remarkable Chinese evergreen shrubs introduced in recent years. Its chief beauty is in its large, beautifully-shaped leaves, which are dark green above and buff underneath. Large clusters of yellowish-white flowers in Spring, succeeded by berries, which turn red in Autumn; 6 feet 3/6
- Sieboldii.**—A hardy shrub of vigorous growth. Flowers white, but fruit drops soon after ripening 2/-
- Tinus lucidum.**—A large variety of *laurustinus*, with glossy green foliage and large clusters of white flowers; 6 to 8 feet 2/-
- Tinus.**—*Laurustinus*. The well-known Winter-flowering shrub, with panicles of white flowers, followed by black berries. Very suitable for hedges; 6 feet. Per dozen, 15/- .. 1/6

VIRGILIA.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Leguminosae.

- capensis.**—An evergreen tree of 20 to 25 feet, with attractive foliage and handsome rose and white pea-shaped flowers in Spring and Summer. The fastest growing tree we have, making 6 or more feet of growth the first season. Is quite hardy, and thrives in most situations. Per dozen, 18/- .. 2/-

WESTRINGIA—The Native Rosemary Bush. AUSTRALIA. Labiatae.

Hardy evergreen quick-growing shrubs, with rosemary-like foliage and attractive flowers in Spring. They thrive in the poorest of soils.

- glabra.**—Deep lilac, dwarf, and compact; 3 feet 2/-
rosmariniformis.—Flowers white, with lilac spots; 5 feet 2/-

Viburnum tinus flowers in Wintertime.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

WEIGELA (Diervilla). **ASIA AND N. AMERICA.** **Caprifoliaceae.**

Beautiful deciduous shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, thriving almost anywhere. Flowers trumpet-shaped in clusters, abundantly produced in Spring. The smallest plants produce flowers. Cut back in Winter or after flowering.

Abel Carriere. —Rich rosy-crimson; 4 feet	2/-
amabilis variegata. —Flowers bright rose-pink. Foliage margined with creamy-white; 3 feet	2/-
Coquette. —Rich deep rose, enormous flowers; 5 feet	2/-
Gloire des Bouquets. —Dark rosy-crimson; 5 feet	2/-
Heroine. —Large white flowers tinged with rose. Handsome foliage; 6 feet	2/6
rosea folius purpureus. —A fine dwarf variety, with deep purple foliage and rose-coloured flowers; 2 feet	2/6
styriaca. —Flowers red in bud, opening to bright rose; 4 feet	2/-

**Our best and most lasting advertisement—
Satisfied Customers.**

Extracts from Letters received from Clients in Colombo, Ceylon, India.

“Out of the 24 Roses received, there has been only 5 failures, the balance are doing splendidly at an elevation of 432 feet.”

W. G. Berry,
Ceylon.

“I am glad to let you know that 16 out of the 18 Roses received are alive and doing very well.”

F. J. Salmon,
Undugoda, India.

“I am extremely satisfied to find the Citrus Plants in excellent order; on opening the box I found the plants quite fresh.”

F. J. N. Murray,
Colombo.

“I beg to inform you that my order duly reached me, and all the plants ordered were in excellent condition, and I am very satisfied with same.”

H. M. Drummond-Hay,
India.

“I should like you to know that the Roses ordered arrived in the most excellent condition; they were as fresh as if they had come from the next door estate.”

H. F. Pole Fletcher,
Ceylon.

For quick growth and beauty plant *Virgilia capensis*.

Shrubs and Trees

Conspicuous for their Richly Coloured Berries.

The following Shrubs and Trees are made most attractive by reason of their dense crop of richly coloured fruits or berries, produced after the flowers fall. These plants are amongst the most suitable for planting in the cool mountainous districts.

For full descriptions and prices, see Section 1. Trees and Shrubs on pages specified.

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Shrubs and Trees

Conspicuous for their Spring and Summer Foliage.

A list of plants which produce rich and variously coloured foliage in Spring, retaining most of their beauty through Summer and Autumn, the deciduous sorts in most cases changing to Autumn tints as the leaves prepare to fall.

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Shrubs and Trees

Conspicuous for their Brilliant Autumn Foliage.

A list of plants covered through Spring and Summer with attractive foliage, which changes as Autumn approaches to various brilliant and conspicuous shades of yellow, bronze, crimson, scarlet, etc.

ACER PALMATUM ATROPURPUREUM.—Large shrub or small tree.

ACER RUBRUM.—Tree.

AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS.—Large shrub.

AMELANCHIER SANGUINEA.—Tall shrub.

ANDROMEDA CATESBAEI.—Small shrub.

ARONIA MELANOCARPA.—Shrub.

BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM.—Shrub.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII ATROPURPUREA.—Shrub.

BERBERIS VULGARIS PURPUREA.—Shrub.

BERBERIS WILSONAE.—Shrub.

CORNUS SANGUINEA.—Shrub.

CRATAEGUS CARRIERII.—Small tree.

CRATAEGUS CORDATA.—Small tree.

EUONYMUS EUROPAEA.—Shrub.

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA.—Small tree.

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA.—Tree.

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA.—Tree.

PRUNUS SINENSIS ROSEA.—Small shrub.

PYRUS (SORBUS) AUCUPARIA.—Tree.

PYRUS (SORBUS) DISCOLOR.—Tree.

RHUS COTINUS.—Shrub.

RHUS SUCCEDANEA.—Shrub.

RHUS TYPHINA LACINIATA.—Shrub.

SPIRAEA THUNBERGII.—Small shrub.

SYMPHORICARPUS VULGARIS.—Small shrub.

VIBURNUM OPULUS STERILE.—Shrub.

Sweetly Perfumed Flowering Shrubs.

Shrubs producing in their various seasons, flowers which are delicately perfumed, and on that account make desirable subjects for planting in selected corners in any garden.

ANDROMEDA PANICULATA.—Dwarf shrub.

AZALEA LEDIFOLIA NARCISSIFLORUM.—Bushy dwarf shrub.

BOUVARDIA HUMBOLDTII.—Shrubby bush.

BORONIA MEGASTIGMA.—Dwarf shrub.

CALYCANTHUS PRAECOX.—Medium shrub.

CLERODENDRON FRAGRANS.—Dwarf spreading shrub.

DAPHNE ODORA RUBRA.—Dwarf shrub.

LONICERA SYRINGANTHA.—Medium shrub.

LUCULIA GRATISSIMA.—Dwarf shrub.

MAGNOLIA FUSCATA.—Medium shrub.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.—Small tree.

PAEONIA LUTEA.—Dwarf shrub.

PHILADELPHUS MEXICANUS.—Dwarf shrub.

SYRINGA DILATATA.—Medium shrub.

VIBURNUM CARLESII.—Dwarf shrub.

SHRUBS that can be trained as Climbers.

The following shrubs make ideal subjects for training as climbers against walls, fences, pergolas, etc. :

BUDDLEIA.—All varieties.

CANTUA DEPENDENS.

CLIANTHUS PUNICEUS.

CYDONIA JAPONICA.

DESMODIUM PENDULIFLORUM.

ESCALLONIA LANGLEY-ENSIS.

ERYTHRINA ACANTHOCARPA.

FORSYTHIA SUSPensa.

LANTANA SELLOWIANA.

PYRUS-MALUS FLORIBUNDA.

PYRUS-MALUS FLORIBUNDA PURPUREA.

PYRACANTHA.—All varieties

ROBINIA HISPIDA.

PHILADELPHUS MEXICANUS and VIRGINAL.

TOXICOPHLEA SPECIABILIS.

VIBURNUM CARLESII.

SHRUBS

For Hedgemaking

A select list of plants most suitable for the formation of hedges. From this list a suitable subject for almost any soil, situation, or climate can be selected. We have given the distances apart that we consider the various plants should be spaced. However, this can be varied to suit requirements. It is, however, unwise to place the plants very close, as in the struggle to exist, some are certain to fall out and leave ugly gaps in a promising hedge. Available at all seasons.

- Berberis Darwinii.**—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A neat, hardy hedge plant of 3 to 4 feet, with small deep-green foliage, covered in Spring with clusters of orange flowers. Very effective. Specially suited for cool districts Per dozen .. 15/-
- Berberis Thunbergii atropurpurea.**—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. When they first open in the Spring time, the buds of this variety are deep purplish-red, as dark as a Persian Plum. During the Summer the colouring softens, and in Autumn the whole plant assumes a fiery crimson, shaded with orange. Flowers of yellow are followed by purplish-crimson berries. Makes an excellent hedge, as well as being highly ornamental and a most desirable addition. Per dozen .. 36/-
- Crataegus crenulata.**—Plant 3 feet apart. A hardy hedge plant of 3 to 4 feet, that will thrive in poor, hungry barren soil, where few other plants will attempt to grow. In Spring, masses of pure white blossoms are succeeded by clusters of small berries, which turn crimson in Autumn Per dozen .. 15/-
- Cupressus macrocarpa** (Seedling).—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A quick-growing hedge of 4 to 8 feet, quite satisfactory in heavy, cool soils, but otherwise inclined to die out after a few years. For this reason we recommend *Cupressus Lambertiana* .. Per dozen 9/- and 12/-
Per 100 .. 60/-
- Cupressus Lambertiana horizontalis.**—Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. The true horizontal branching variety. This is without a doubt the finest of all hedge plants, and can be kept trimmed from 5 to 12 feet. Quite hardy and vigorous under any conditions.
Per dozen 35/- and 42/-
- Cupressus Lambertiana horizontalis aurea.**—Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. Of the true horizontal branching variety, of similar habit to the preceding, but of a glorious golden shade, which makes it one of the finest subjects for hedge or avenue planting.
Per dozen 35/- and 42/-
- Cupressus torulosa.**—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. The true variety obtained from cuttings. Fine silvery-green foliage. Suitable for hedges of 4 to 5 feet. Per dozen 30/-
- Eugenia Smithii** (Native Myrtle).—Plant 3 feet apart. A hardy hedge plant of 4 to 6 feet, with bright Myrtle-like foliage, bearing in Autumn clusters of large white berries, which turn pink and mauve in Winter. Very effective, and easy to grow. Per dozen .. 18/-
- Grevillea rosmarinifolia.**—Plant 4 feet apart. This variety forms a splendid compact hedge of 4 to 6 feet, with rosemary-like foliage. Thrives in poor soils where few other plants will live.
Per dozen 18/-
- Leptospermum Nicholii.**—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. The crimson-flowered Tea-tree, with deep metallic-red foliage makes a unique small hedge of 3 to 4 feet, covered in Spring with showy flowers. Ideal for sandy soils. Per dozen 18/-

Jacarandas in bloom are a delightful sight.

SHRUBS FOR HEDGEMAKING.

Ligustrum ovalifolium elegantissimum.—Plant 2 feet apart in double rows. This plant is variously known as New Golden Privet, Japanese Variegated Privet, etc., but correctly it is the Californian Golden Privet. It is without doubt the finest plant for hedges 3 to 4 feet. Foliage variegated rich golden, retains its colour right through the Winter. For a neat, small hedge it has no equal. Plants from open ground from May to September.

	Per dozen, 5/- ; per 100, 30/-
Extra strong plants	Per dozen, 7/6 ; per 100, 50/-
In pots during Summer months ..	Per dozen, 9/- ; per 100, 60/-
Extra strong plants in larger pots ..	Per dozen, 15/-, 18/-, and 24/-

Lonicera nitida.—Plant 3 feet apart. A compact, dense, bushy plant that makes an ideal hedge of 3 to 4 feet. The small box-like deep green foliage is most attractive at all seasons. Very hardy, thriving in all soils or situations. Should be most valuable for seaside planting. Per dozen .. 18/-

Photinia serrulata.—Plant 5 feet apart. The Chinese Hawthorn makes a most effective hedge in dry districts. Handsome serrated foliage is rich crimson in Spring, and softens to dark green as Summer advances. Flowers similar to Laurustinus are followed by yellow berries. Per dozen .. 15/-

Pittosporum crassifolium.—Plant 3 feet apart. A very hardy hedge plant with thickened leaves, making a good, compact break. Excellent for growing near the sea ; 8 to 10 feet. Per dozen .. 12/-

Pittosporum eugenioides.—New Zealand yellow pittosporum. Plant 3 feet apart. A tall-growing bushy variety, forming a fine dense hedge of 5 to 6 feet. Per dozen .. 12/-

Pittosporum undulatum.—Plant 3 feet apart. The large green-leaved flowering variety, sweetly scented. A fine hedge of 4 to 5 feet. Succeeds in dry situations. Per dozen .. 12/-

Plumbago capensis.—Plant 3 feet apart. A very hardy hedge plant of 4 feet that thrives in poorest of soils, covered in Spring and Summer with clusters of attractive blue flowers. Per dozen .. 15/-

Privet Evergreen (Ligustrum vulgaris).—Plant 2 feet apart in double rows. The common green privet makes a neat, compact hedge of 4 to 5 feet. Available from May to September. Per dozen .. 3/-
Per 100 .. 20/-

Privet Golden.—Plant 2 feet apart in double rows. The golden foliage variety, which is very effective in Spring and Summer, but loses its colour in Winter. Per dozen .. 3/-
Per 100 .. 20/-

Rose Sunny South.—Plant 3 feet apart. The beautiful semi-double flowers of pink, flushed carmine on a yellow base, and lightly tea-scented, are an additional attraction to the fine hedge-forming possibilities of this rose. Stems almost thornless, and flowers are useful for indoor decoration. Per dozen .. 18/-
Per 100 .. £6.

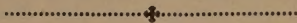
Salt Bush (Rhagodia Hastata).—Plant 2 to 3 feet apart. The small-leaved salt bush. A fine dense, compact hedge, 3 to 4 feet. Foliage silver-grey, thrives in dry, poor soils. Per dozen .. 9/-
Per 100 .. 60/-

Veronica parvifolia.—Plant 3 feet apart. Makes a close, compact hedge, with fine glossy foliage and spikes of attractive pale pink flowers. Of rapid growth, suitable for seaside planting. Per dozen .. 15/-

Viburnum tinus (Laurustinus).—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A hardy hedge plant with deep-green foliage, and bunches of white flowers in Spring. Very effective. Per dozen .. 15/-

Make a Rose Hedge to divide and beautify your garden.

Modern Dahlias, Gladioli, Chrysanthemums.



We have the largest and most up-to-date collection of these new type Stiff-stemmed Dahlias.

Our aim has been to grow all the varieties that are available, and select for our customers only those that have stiff rigid stems holding the blooms erect, attractive colours, and good lasting qualities.

Our special Dahlia catalogue, to be issued in August, will contain special lists and selections of the World's Best Dahlias in the following sections :—

GARDEN DECORATIVES.

LARGE-FLOWERED DECORATIVES.

GARDEN CACTUS.

BEDDING or BORDERING DAHLIAS.

CHARM DAHLIAS.

POMPONE DAHLIAS.

HYBRID POMPONE DAHLIAS.

We shall also offer a set of new varieties raised by the famous Chrysanthemum hybridist, Mr. Thos. W. Pockett. These are something special in Stiff-stemmed Dahlias.

Our **GLADIOLI** are re-selected for form, colour, and stamina each season in order that only the best varieties will be listed.

We have many of the older named varieties which we do not catalogue, as we consider that they have been superseded by newer kinds.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—We list all the leading large-flowered Japanese Decorative and Single varieties of proved worth.

WRITE FOR THIS CATALOGUE—it is **POST FREE** with pleasure. Make sure you have your copy before making out your planting lists of these three subjects.

To all **DAHLIA LOVERS** we extend an invitation to visit our Nursery during April, when thousands of Dahlias will be flowering.

Pot-grown Dahlia Roots and Gladioli Corms will carry to any part of the world during the months from July to October.

We pack specially for transport.

Dahlia Roots can be sent safely by post.

Section 2.

CLIMBING PLANTS

Suitable for Walls, etc.

AKEBIA.

JAPAN.

Lardizabalaceae.

Strong, vigorous, semi-evergreen twining climbers with curious flowers produced in early Spring. Foliage very attractive, graceful, and desirable. Needs an open situation.

- lobata.**—Small black flowers, and large three-lobed foliage 2/6
quinata.—Flowers dark purple and fragrant. Foliage five-lobed 2/-

AMPELOPSIS—*Virginian Creeper.*

Vitaceae.

Hardy, deciduous climbers. Most attractive in Autumn, when the leaves assume most brilliant colours. They cling to almost any fence or wall, and thrive nearly anywhere.

- Henryiana.**—Attractive variegated foliage 2/-
hederaceae (syn. *Quinquefolia*).—The large-leaved variety 2/-
Lowii.—Very fine laciniated foliage. A self-clinging variety of great beauty 2/-
Veitchii.—The best known, and probably the finest; clings like ivy and will climb anywhere. The foliage is small and graceful, turning to most gorgeous shades of crimson in Autumn. Per dozen, 15/- .. 1/6

ARISTOLOCHIA—*The Dutchman's Pipe.*

Aristolochaceae.

- Sipho.**—A remarkable deciduous climber, with large, dark-green leaves, which turn yellow before falling. Flowers small, green and purple, resembling a pipe in shape. Requires a cool, moist situation to do well 2/6

BIGNONIA.

Bignoniaceae.

The Bignonias, which are closely related to the Tecomas, are hardy, vigorous, evergreen climbers, with attractive trumpet-shaped flowers produced during Summer. Thrive almost anywhere.

- alba-lutea.**—Yellow and white. A handsome free-flowering variety .. 2/6
capreolata.—Orange and red, with a peculiar perfume. Fine foliage .. 2/6
Cherere.—Long trumpet flowers of a rich orange-red colour. A fine evergreen climber that requires to be well established before flowering .. 2/-
Lindleyana.—Clear lilac flowers veined with darker colouring. A strong grower with fine glossy foliage 2/6
Tweediana (syn. *Unguis-cati*).—Clear, bright yellow flowers, and the throat marked with orange lines. Very fine 2/-
venusta.—Rich apricot-orange. A vigorous spreading climber that thrives in warm districts only 3/6

BOUGAINVILLEA.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Nyctaginaceae.

Evergreen strong vigorous climbers, free-flowering and most attractive. They thrive in well-drained, sunny positions.

- glabra.**—Light magenta 2/-
glabra Sanderiana.—A free-flowering variety. Light magenta .. 2/-
lateritia.—The brick-red or tango flowered variety, suitable for warm district only 3/6
Trailii (magnifica).—The deep purple-magenta variety. The hardiest and showiest of all for local planting 2/-

CAMPSIDIUM.

CHILI.

Bignoniaceae.

- valdivianum.**—A strong, spreading evergreen climber, with handsome glossy foliage, producing in Spring dense masses of creamy flowers .. 2/-

Every garden needs climbers somewhere.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

CLEMATIS—The Virgin's Bower.

Ranunculaceae.

The Clematis are most attractive choice climbers, of rambling habit. They thrive in good rich, cool soils, and are greatly benefited by dressings of slacked lime. Where possible, the roots should be shaded from the sun by dwarf shrubs, or by planting on the shady side of the trellis or fixture that they are expected to cover. The upper portions of the plants should enjoy the full sun.

montana.—A rapid-growing variety, producing in early Spring masses of white and cream star-shaped flowers 2/-

montana rubens.—Deep rosy-pink flowers, produced in early Spring. One of the most effective climbers we have for covering pergolas, arches, or stumps 2/6 and 3/6

tangutica.—Very handsome, with showy bright yellow flowers and, later in Summer, large heads of feathery fruits 2/6

LARGE-FLOWERING VARIETIES.

We have a fine collection of strong plants of these large-flowered varieties in all shades, from pure white, pink, lavender, heliotrope, red, to the deepest violet-purple of Jackmanii. 5/- each
Collections of 6 distinct varieties for 27/6

COBAEA.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Polemoniaceae.

Rapid evergreen climbers of rambling habit, with large bell-shaped flowers. They thrive in warm, frost-free situations.

scandens.—Light violet flowers, and attractive foliage 2/-

scandens alba.—Greenish-white flowers 2/-

FICUS—The Climbing Fig.

Moraceae.

stipulata (pumila).—A self-clinging evergreen climber, most suitable for covering walls. It clings to bricks, stone, or wood, and is very hardy. Per dozen, 15/- 1/6

HARDENBERGIA—The Native Sarsaparilla.

Leguminosae

Comptoniana (syn. Lindleyana).—A hardy, rapid-growing twiner, with attractive foliage, producing in Spring masses of spikes of dark-blue pea-shaped flowers. Will grow in most situations 2/-.

HEDERA—The Ivy.

Araliaceae.

Useful clinging evergreens with attractive foliage. They require cool, moist conditions to do well.

helix.—The common English Ivy, foliage green 2/-

Maderensis variegata.—Large leaves, heavily margined with creamy-white. Very effective 2/6

tricolor variegata.—A small-leaved variety with handsome variegated foliage 2/-

HOYA—The Wax Flower.

Asclepiadaceae.

carnosa.—A slow-growing evergreen, with glossy thick-leaved foliage and attractive pendulous umbels of flesh-coloured velvety flowers. Suitable for a warm, well-drained situation only 2/6

IPOMOEA—The Perennial Morning Glory.

TROPICAL AMERICA.

Convolvulaceae.

Learii.—A rapid-growing evergreen of rambling nature, producing large blue convolvulus-like flowers throughout the year. Will grow almost anywhere 2/-

KENNEDYA.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Leguminosae.

Hardy evergreen climbers, with large foliage and attractive pea-shaped flowers. Very free in growth, and will grow anywhere.

nigricans.—Black and yellow, with large solid foliage 2/-

rubicunda.—Red, rampant grower 2/-

LATHYRUS—Perennial Peas.

Leguminosae.

The lovely perennial peas are very hardy and free-flowering. Fine for cutting, and good growers. Requires an open situation.

pubescens.—Clear blue, a variety of special merit, flowering in Spring .. 2/-

Where seasons are mentioned, they refer to flowering times.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

JASMINUM—The Jasmine.

Oleaceae.

Hardy evergreen flowering climbers of dense bushy habit, with sweetly-perfumed flowers. Some varieties can be grown as shrubs.

- Beesianum.**—A rampant, spreading grower, with small bright rose-coloured flowers 2/-
- grandiflorum.**—The best white-flowered species. Very sweetly perfumed 2/-
- nudiflorum.**—A spreading shrubby variety, opening its bright golden yellow flowers in Winter 2/-
- primulinum.**—Large semi-double yellow flowers, opening in Winter and early Spring. The most striking of all 2/-
- revolutum.**—An upright shrubby variety, producing its bright yellow fragrant flowers in panicles 2/-

STEPHANENSE.—A hardy vigorous hybrid variety, with attractive foliage and clusters of fragrant soft pink flowers in Spring 2/6

LONICERA—The Honeysuckle.

Caprifoliaceae.

Very hardy evergreen climbers of rapid growth, with fragrant flowers.

- aureo reticulata.**—Flowers creamy-white, foliage veined with yellow .. 2/-
- Caprifolium.**—The English Honeysuckle or Woodbine 2/-
- confusa.**—Fine dark foliage and pale yellow flowers 2/-
- fragrantissima.**—Cream, sweetly scented, of shrubby growth, and flowering in Winter 2/-
- Hildebrandiana.**—The largest-flowered variety, flowers change from yellow to orange-red 2/-

MANDEVILLEA—Mandevilla. CENTRAL AMERICA.

Apocynaceae.

- suaveolens.**—A fine-spreading deciduous climber, producing quantities of pure white, deliciously-perfumed flowers. Best in semi-shaded situation 2/-

MILLETTIA—The Evergreen Wistaria. QUEENSLAND.

Leguminosae.

- megasperma.**—A vigorous spreading climber with handsome glossy foliage, producing long panicles of Wistaria-like flowers. An ideal plant for covering a pergola or fernery where the attractive flowers can hang inside. Purplish-white. Quite hardy. 3/6

MUEHLENBECKIA.

SOUTH TEMP. ZONE.

Polygonaceae.

- complexa.**—A quaint evergreen wiry twiner, with small bronzy-green foliage. Inconspicuous flowers. Very fine for covering stumps .. 2/-

PASSIFLORA—The Passion Flower.

Passifloraceae

Strong-growing evergreen climbers of spreading habit, with very attractive flowers. Closely allied to the Tacsonias, q.v. page 64.

- caerulea.**—Flowers blue, very strong grower 2/-
- Constance Elliot.**—Pure white 2/-
- edulis.**—The edible black passion fruit. .. Per dozen, 9/- .. 1/-
- Imperatrice Eugenie.**—Large blue and white flowers, very effective .. 2/-

PHASEOLUS—The Snail Flower.

TROPICAL REGION.

Leguminosae.

- Caracalla.**—A rapid-growing evergreen climber, producing quantities of curiously curled and twisted lilac and yellow flowers in Summer. Needs an open situation 2/-

PHYSIANTHUS (syn. Araujia).

BRAZIL.

Asclepiadaceae.

- albens.**—A stout woody climber, with salvia-like flowers, pale rose in the bud and only faintly odorous 2/-

POLYGONUM.

BOKHARA.

Polygonaceae.

- baldschuanicum.**—A rapid, deciduous twiner, producing large drooping panicles of white flowers in Summer and Autumn. Most effective for pergolas, and thrives in an open situation 2/-

Passion Flowers are strong evergreen climbers.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM—Star Jasmine. CHINA. Apocynaceae.
jasminoides.—A glossy-leaved evergreen climber, producing its sweetly-scented flowers in great masses in Springtime. Does best in a semi-shaded position 2/6

SMILAX. Lilaceae.
 The most useful and certainly one of the most ornamental climbers we have. Quite suitable for cutting for use in decorations of all descriptions.
aspera mauretanica.—A more robust form, with larger leaves 1/6
medeoloides myrtifolius.—Baby Smilax. An extremely light and elegant variety, with much smaller leaves. Very popular 1/6

SOLANUM—The Potato Climber. Solanaceae.
 Strong, spreading, evergreen climbers, producing quantities of flowers throughout Summer and Autumn. Very rampant grower.
jasminoides.—Flowers white, with a tinge of blue 2/-
jasminoides variegata.—Flowers white, foliage variegated 2/-

STIGMAPHYLLON—The Brazilian Pine. Malpighiaceae.
ciliatum.—A fast-growing tropical evergreen climber, producing its attractive golden-yellow flowers in Summer. Suitable for warm, moist situations only 2/6

TACSONIA—The Passion Flower. SOUTH AMERICA. Passifloraceae.
 Very rapid-growing, spreading evergreen climbers, producing their handsome flowers freely and continuously. See also Passiflora, to which Tacsonia is closely related. Very vigorous, and hardy in most situations.
exoniensis.—Bright rose-pink 2/-
manicata.—Rich scarlet 2/-
mollissima.—The Banana Passion Fruit. Flowers mauve-pink, followed by long yellow edible fruits. Per dozen, 15/- .. 1/6
Taylorii.—Cerise-pink 2/-
Van Volxemii.—Bright crimson flowers 2/-

TECOMA. Bignoniaceae.
 Free-flowering, strong-growing climbers, with attractive trumpet-shaped flowers. All evergreen, except the radicans varieties, which include Guilfoylei, grandiflora, Madam Galen, and Thunbergii. Thrives in an open situation.
australis.—Cream and brown, flowering in panicles 2/-
capensis.—Orange-scarlet, of shrubby habit 1/6
grandiflora.—Orange, very large trumpet-shaped flowers. Summer flowering 2/-
Guilfoylei.—Deep crimson, fine showy variety 2/-
jasminoides.—Purple and white, fine glossy foliage 2/-
Latrobei.—Cream and chocolate, strong grower 2/-
Madam Galen.—Deep orange, midway between grandiflora and Guilfoylei .. 2/-
Mackenii.—Deep rose-pink, free-flowering 2/-
rosea.—Similar to Mackenii, but paler in colour 2/-
Thunbergii.—Bright orange, flowering in large trusses 2/-

THUNBERGIA—The Orange Glory Creeper. Acanthaceae.
Gibsonii.—A fast-growing evergreen twiner of 5 to 6 feet. This remarkable plant is covered with its beautiful deep orange self-coloured blooms almost throughout the year. Requires a well-drained situation in full sun 2/6

VITIS—The Ornamental Vine. Ampelideae.
Alicante Bouchet.—A hardy, vigorous, and deciduous climber, with vine-like foliage, which turns bright scarlet in Autumn. A fine plant for pillars or pergolas. Will grow in almost any situation .. 2/-

WISTARIA. Leguminosae.
 Vigorous, free-flowering, deciduous climbers of spreading habit, producing their showy racemes of pendulous flowers in early Spring. Will grow almost anywhere.
multijuga.—Purple, racemes 2 to 3 feet long 2/6
multijuga alba.—A pure white form of the foregoing variety 2/6
multijuga rosea.—Pale rose-pink, and very effective 2/6
sinensis.—Lavender coloured. Very free-flowering and showy 2/-
sinensis alba.—Pure white 2/6
sinensis flore pleno.—Double lavender, free-flowering when established 2/6

Thunbergia Gibsonii has beautiful orange flowers.



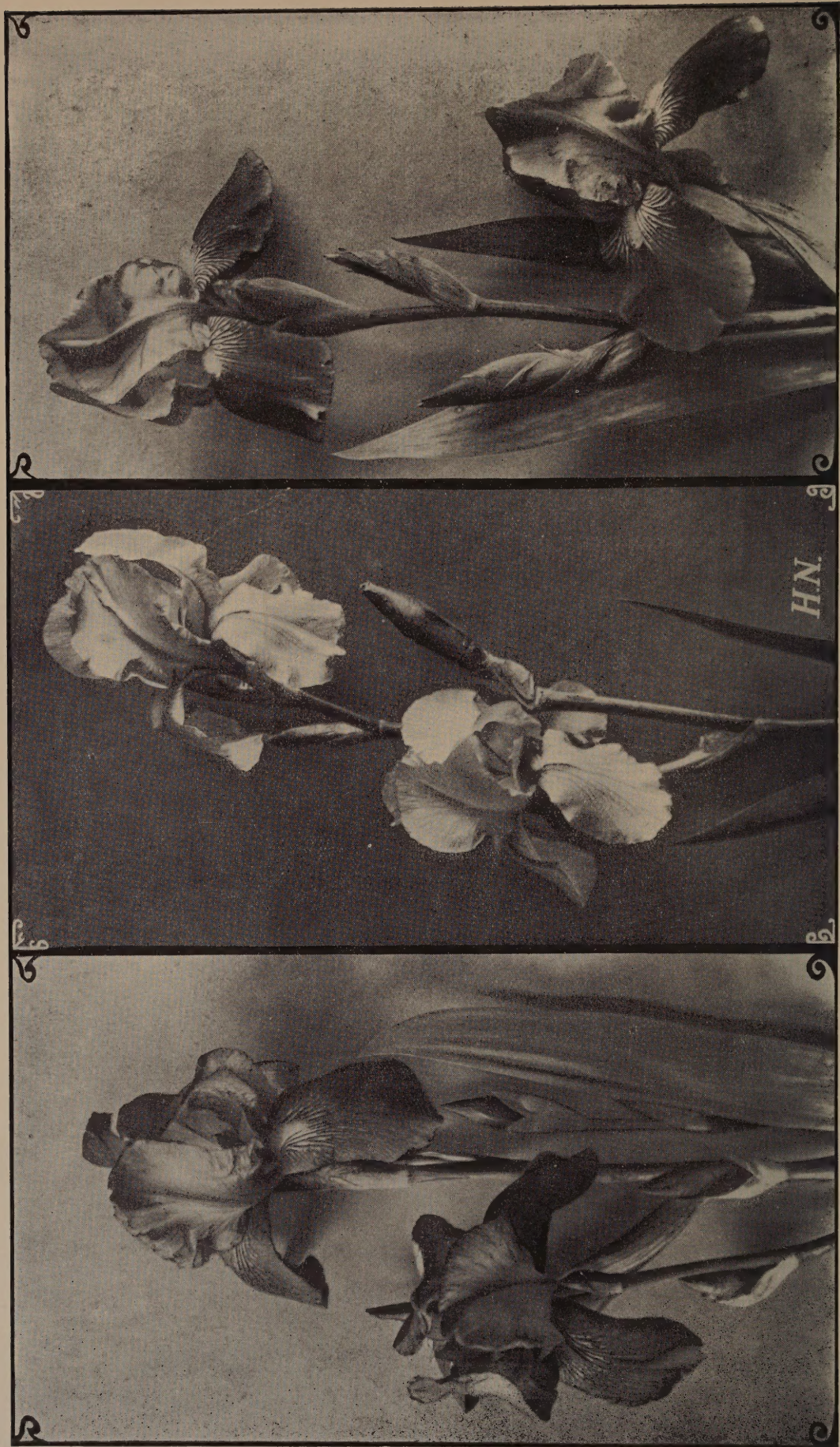


Plate No. 12—See Iris, pages No. 74-80.

Section 3.

Herbaceous, Perennials, and Bordering Plants

All of our perennial plants are strong, vigorous roots, and will flower the first season after planting. We do not sell tiny divisions which take several seasons to establish.

Anemone Japonica—

Japanese Windflower.

Ranunculaceae.

Growing about 3 feet high and flowering continuously from February to May, these are amongst the most beautiful and useful of perennial plants. They will grow well in any good rich soil, preferably in half shade or with just a little protection from the fierce rays of our Summer sun.

The varieties we offer are selected from recent importations from the Continent. They represent a great advance in size of flower, form, and colour.

- Autumn Queen.**—Large, vigorous, free-flowering variety, semi-double flowers. Colour salmon-pink 1/6
- Buhler Kind.**—Rich and very early flowering, the buds are nearly yellow, opening to pure cream, and very double 1/6
- Elegantissima.**—Fine double, with salmon-pink flowers 1/6
- Krimhild.**—Cup-shaped, semi-double flowers of clear bright pink 1/6
- Loreley.**—Cup-shaped, semi-double flowers of clear lilac-rose 1/6
- Louise Uhink.**—A strong vigorous variety, with large double white flowers. Very beautiful. Quite the best white variety in cultivation 1/6
- Max Vogel.**—Semi-double, with rich pink flowers 1/6
- Prince Henry.**—A beautiful deep red variety, with very large semi-double flowers. A grand sort for cutting 1/6
- Treasure.**—Clear pink, extra large, full double flower. Free-flowering. A very fine variety 1/6
- Whirlwind.**—Pure white semi-double flowers, with a whorl of green bracts round the base of the petals 1/6

Our selection of the six finest varieties for 7/6.

ACHILLEA.

Compositae.

- Eupatorium.**—A hardy spreading perennial, producing quantities of large flat heads of golden-yellow flowers. Needs open situation in good soil 1/6

ACONITUM.

TEMPERATE EUROPE AND ASIA.

Ranunculaceae.

- Wilsonii.**—A tuberous-rooted plant, producing in Spring and Summer tall spikes of violet-blue Delphinium-like flowers, 4 to 5 feet. Do well in almost any garden soil, but respond better to good soil and a shaded position 1/6

ALSTROEMERIA—The Peruvian Lily.

Amaryllidaceae.

Very attractive Summer-flowering tuberous plants that thrive best in good rich light soil in slightly shaded situations. Very free-flowering when established, the blooms last for a week or more when cut. Our Alstroemerias are all strong roots that should flower the first season. Plant roots 4 inches deep from May to October.

- aurantiaca.**—Free-flowering and very showy, deep orange, freely spotted crimson. Invaluable for cutting 1/6
- lutea.**—Rich clear yellow, very showy 1/6
- revoluta majestica.**—A giant variety, with enormous brilliant orange-red flowers. A very striking and attractive subject 2/-

ANCHUSA.

Boraginaceae.

- italica Dropmore.**—A tall, large-flowering forget-me-not, producing its deep rich blue flowers through Summer and Autumn; 4 feet. Best suited to partial shade 1/6

ARMERIA—The Thrifts or Sea Pinks.

Plumbaginaceae.

Very hardy dwarf-growing perennials with foliage clustering close to the ground, the attractive flowers rising on long, rigid stems. Will grow anywhere.

- cephalotes, Ruby.**—A fine plant for bordering or cutting. The large rosy-carmine flowers are produced freely throughout the year on long graceful stems. Very attractive 2/-
- plantaginea gigantea.**—A very attractive variety, producing its giant bright clear pink flowers on stems 18 inches long. Very effective 2/-

ARTEMISIA.

Compositae.

- lactiflora.**—A tall perennial, producing in Summer and Autumn dense plumes of creamy-white flowers; 5 feet. Will thrive in almost any situation 1/6

The Wind-flower (Anemone) makes a wonderful display of colour.

Asters—

Perennial Asters or Michaelmas Daisies.

Compositae.

These perennial Asters are amongst the most important groups of plants for the Herbaceous border. The fine range of most beautiful shades of colour we are able to offer, together with the simplicity of their cultivation, gives them an unrivalled place in the Autumn-flowering garden. Most of them are also invaluable for cutting for decorative purposes. They will do well in any ordinary garden soil, but should be divided every year into small clumps if the best results are desired.

(See also Alpine Plants, page 95).

- Antwerp.**—Beautiful rose-pink single flowers, good habit, producing long sprays, which make it one of the best varieties for cutting ; 3½ feet 1/6
- Anita Ballard.**—Soft Cornflower blue, fine habit, and very free-flowering, petals of great substance and semi-double ; 4½ feet 1/6
- Barr's Pink.**—Bright rose-pink, semi-double flowers, with showy golden and bronze centre. The plant is of elegant and graceful habit ; 4 feet 1/6
- Brightest and Best.**—Deep purple-rose, very bright and distinct. The flowers are semi-double and freely produced in pyramidal panicles, most crowded near the top ; 4 feet 1/6
- Climax.**—One of the largest and finest of this family. The flowers are deep mauve, with bright yellow eye. Long branching stems ; 4 feet 1/6
- cordifolius.**—Thin wiry stems, gracefully arched and smothered with small pale lavender flowers in panicles ; 3½ feet 1/6
- Grey Lady.**—A most exquisite shade of opal grey, large semi-double flowers. Distinct and most beautiful ; 4 feet 1/6
- Heather Glow.**—Very robust grower, flowers 2 inches or more in diameter; fine rose colour, very much fringed, with large gold centre ; 4½ feet 1/6
- King of the Belgians.**—Stout bushes, smothered with large semi-double flowers of a delicate shade of lavender-blue. Flowers very large, with bright yellow eye ; 4½ feet 1/6
- Little Boy Blue.**—Very dwarf, early neat, upright little pyramids, completely covered with semi-double bright blue flowers. A miniature gem. Suitable for pot culture if desired 1/6
- Maggie Perry.**—This variety is the forerunner of a new type, and resembles a miniature Japanese Chrysanthemum. Colour a delightful shade of soft mauve ; 4 feet 1/6
- Mons.**—One of the most decorative, stout-branching stems, bearing a profusion of large deep rose-coloured flowers ; 3½ feet 1/6
- Nancy Ballard.**—A variety of great merit, neat, compact habit, much branched heads, covered with medium-sized semi-double flowers. A distinct shade of crimson-mauve ; 4 feet 1/6
- Perry's Pink.**—Loose sprays of bright pink, very dwarf and floriferous ; 2½ feet 1/6
- Perry's White.**—The flowers are over 2 inches across, broad overlapping petals, snow-white, with yellow disc ; 4 feet 1/6
- Pink Perfection.**—Bright rose-pink, strong branching variety. Very free-flowering, most of the flowers opening at the one time ; 4 feet 1/6
- Rachel Ballard.**—Dense heads of semi-double soft rosy-lavender flowers ; 2½ feet 1/6
- Robinson, V.C.**—Fine bushy habit, long sprays of full double flowers of a pretty shade of bluish-mauve. Very useful for cutting ; 4 feet 1/6
- Snowdrift.**—This is the finest of the many double varieties, branching pyramids of large semi-double snow-white flowers ; 3 feet 1/6

Our selection of 12 good varieties, 15/-.

ASPHODELUS.

Liliaceae.

- luteus.**—Ornamental tufts of glaucous blue foliage, from which rise terminal spikes of bright golden-yellow flowers. Very hardy .. 1/6

Perennial Asters should be divided every year.

Astilbe—Spiraea, The Meadow-sweet.

Saxifragaceae.

Very hardy and showy moisture-loving plants that thrive if planted out in partial shade in rich soil that does not dry out during the Summer. They also make fine pot plants for the fernery or cool glasshouse.

-  **Amethyst.**—Erect and well-branched spikes, bearing deep violet-purple flowers 2/6
- Betsy Cuperus.**—A splendid new variety with fine drooping spikes, covered with pink and white flowers; 4 to 5 feet 2/6
- Britannia.**—Deep pink, extra fine variety; 2 feet 2/6
- Emden.**—Compact plumes, flowers of a shade of clear Cattleya-pink; 2 feet 2/6
- Gloria.**—Dwarf, producing dense feathery plumes of a splendid brilliant dark pink, shaded with lilac; 18 inches 2/6
- Germania.**—Pure white flowers in very large trusses; 2 feet 2/6
- ***Granat.**—Strong and much divided flower spikes with dark crimson-red flowers. Quite a unique colour in these plants; 3 feet 2/6
- Hyacinth.**—Clear lilac flowers produced in profusion. Thick erect stems 2/6
- King Albert.**—A very tall grower, producing stout stems up to 6 feet high. Flowers are large and pure white 2/6
-  **Rhineland.**—Bright crimson, with salmon shadings. Very compact and early; 2 feet 2/6
- Salland.**—Very strong grower, with large vigorous foliage and erect stems of reddish-lilac flowers; 4 feet 2/6
- simplicifolia rosea.**—A dwarf, compact, free-flowering variety, producing masses of flesh-pink flowers in January; 12 inches 2/6
- sinensis pumila.**—A very dwarf species with distinct miniature erect spikes densely covered with lilac-rose flowers; 9 inches 2/6
- Rubens.**—Deep crimson-pink flowers. Very free and vigorous; 18 inches 2/6
- Philadelphia.**—Clear rosy-purple flowers in very large trusses; 2 feet 2/6
- Peach Blossom.**—Light pink, and very effective; 2 feet 1/6
- Queen Alexandra.**—Bright pink and free-flowering; 2 feet 1/6

Collection of 12 good Astilbes for 24/-.
Collection of 6 good Astilbes for 12/6.

- AURICULA—The Dusty Miller.** SWITZERLAND. Primulaceae.
hybrida.—Dwarf Primula-like plants, producing their attractive flowers in Winter time and early Spring. Good for dry edges and sunny rockeries. Mixed colours only. Per dozen, 15/- 1/6
- BAPTISIA.** NORTH AMERICA. Leguminosae.
australis.—This is a fine herbaceous plant from North America, growing about 3 feet high, with sea-green leaves and delicate Lupin-like flowers on long spikes in Summer. Thrives in any ordinary soil .. 2/-
- BLETIA.** Orchidaceae.
Hardy tuberous-rooted Orchids, producing in Spring attractive spikes of dainty flowers. Thriving in any well-drained open situation. Plant at any time.
hyacinthina.—Purplish-violet 2/6
hyacinthina alba.—Blush-white 2/6
- BUPHTHALMUM.** EUROPE AND W. ASIA. Compositae.
***salicifolium.**—A dwarf perennial of very free-flowering habit, producing quantities of bright golden-yellow daisy flowers throughout the greater part of the year. Showy plants of easy cultivation 1/6

Varieties enclosed in panels are new and choice introductions and this year's novelties.

We confidently recommend the varieties marked 

Astilbe—the Meadow-sweet—is becoming very popular.

Campanula—

The Bellflower or Harebell.

EUROPE.

Campanulaceae.

Beautiful Summer-flowering perennials, in most cases the foliage clustering on the ground, from which rise spikes of pendulous bell flowers. They thrive in cool borders or shrubberies.

See also Alpine Plants, page 96, for the low-growing kinds.

- celtidifolia** (syn. *lactiflora*).—Light mauve-blue; when established, growing to 4 feet. Very effective 2/-
- glomerata superba**.—A very fine perennial, throwing up its compact spikes of deep purple flowers in Summer; 18 inches 2/-
- latifolia** (*macrantha*).—Large purple flowers, free-flowering and bushy; 2 feet 1/6
- nobilis alba**.—A distinct species with large pendant white bells, spotted with pink; 18 inches 1/6
- persicifolia**.—Large heads of rich blue flowers 1/6
- persicifolia chrystocalyx**.—Deep rich blue, very large flowers on tall spikes 2/-
- *persicifolia**.—"Kingfisher." A very free-flowering new variety, producing masses of large rich deep blue bells in Springtime. Stems very strong and upright. One of the finest blue-flowering perennials that we have; 2 feet. Per dozen, 24/- .. 2/6
- persicifolia Moerheimii**.—Double, white flowers 2/-
- persicifolia Telham Beauty**.—A grand variety. The plants grow about 4 feet high, having long wiry stems clothed with huge single bell-shaped open flowers of a lovely china blue. A really beautiful plant. Per dozen, 18/- .. 2/-
- *primulaefolia**.—A tall-growing variety, throwing up spire-like spikes of 4 feet, which are crowded with upright bell flowers of rich blue, with violet-blue centre. Very attractive. Per dozen, 15/- .. 1/6

CATANANCHE—Cupid's Dart. MEDIT. REGION. Compositae

caerulea.—A very beautiful plant from the South of France that thrives in any sunny situation, throwing up quantities of its rich blue flowers in Summer. Very fine for cutting, and easily cultivated 2/-

CERATOSTIGMA (syn. *Plumbago larpentae*). ASIA. Plumbaginaceae

plumbaginoides.—A pretty perennial of spreading nature, producing masses of wiry stems, surmounted by masses of cobalt-blue flowers during Summer and Autumn. In late Autumn the foliage colours beautifully 1/6

CHELONE—Turtle-head. NORTH AMERICA. Schrophulariaceae

barbata.—A tall-growing perennial, producing throughout the year upright spikes of salmon-pink flowers in form and habit like a pentstemon 1/6

CIMICIFUGA. Ranunculaceae.

racemosa.—A hardy plant of the same habit as *Astilbes*, thriving in good, rich, moist soil. Flowers creamy-white; 3 to 4 feet 2/-

CLEMATIS. Ranunculaceae.

Davidiana.—A distinct perennial, throwing up in Summer and Autumn spikes of 2 to 3 feet, bearing dense whorls of pale azure-blue Hyacinth-like flowers which are deliciously perfumed. Needs well-drained and fairly rich soil 2/-

CYNOGLOSSUM. S. W. CHINA. Boraginaceae.

amabile.—A hardy perennial with attractive grey-green foliage and large masses of rich Delphinium-blue Forget-me-not-like flowers produced throughout the year. Thrives in any soil or situation. Grown in pots for transplanting. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6

Our experience is always at the service of our customers.
Ring or write to our SERVICE DEPT.

The Bluebells (*Campanula*) make a splendid covering for rockeries.

Cannas.

AMERICA AND ASIA.

Cannaceae.

Decorative plants of great beauty, quite hardy, nearly always in flower, magnificent foliage, like the leaves of the Banana; not particular as to soil or situation. Very ornamental plants apart from their surpassingly lovely flowers altogether.

Price each, 1/6; per dozen, 15/-.

Dwarf.

- Ami Jules Chretien.**—Deep salmon-pink, foliage green.
fiavescens pallens.—Cream, faintly spotted with palest carmine.
Francis Bertie.—Carmine-rose, with darker veinings; foliage green.
First Weid.—Rich fiery crimson-scarlet; deep green foliage.
Grace Field.—Deep rose-pink, shaded orange; foliage green.
Hungaria.—La France pink, with satiny sheen; foliage green.
Leah.—Clear salmon-apricot, suffused with gold; foliage green.
Mrs. J. W. B. Field.—Palest pink, a fine rounded well-formed flower; foliage bronze.
Pink Beauty.—Clear pink, suffused with cream, deeper throat; foliage green.
Queen Charlotte.—Bright red, edged with gold.
Wintzer's Colossal.—One of the largest-flowering Cannas; clear bright scarlet; foliage green.
Woodrow Wilson.—Deep carmine-pink, large flowers; foliage green.
Wabash.—Deep carmine-pink; foliage bronze.

Medium.

- Carmania.**—Deep rosy-pink, base of petals cream; foliage green.
Carl Waurmann.—Buff, shading to yellow; foliage green.
City of Portland.—Bright rosy-pink with deeper throat markings, dwarf; green foliage.
Dr. Gelben.—Deep rich canary-yellow; foliage green.
flavescens pallens striata.—Cream, faintly spotted; a distinct and attractive variety.
Gabriel Viand.—Clear bright orange with golden edge; foliage green.
Gloria.—Rich orange-red, large flowers; foliage green.
Mary Miller.—Deep primrose-yellow, flaked with pale carmine; tall green foliage.
Mrs. Alfred Cornard.—Deep salmon-pink; large green foliage.
President.—The finest pure scarlet Canna, with extra green foliage. This variety is unquestionably the best in existence. Large Amaryllis-like perfectly-shaped blooms.
ochroleuca.—Cream, with primrose edge and tips; foliage green.
Orange Bedder.—Bright golden-orange, with deeper markings and gold throat; green foliage. Very effective.
Oscar Dannecker.—Orange flowers; bronze-green foliage.
Wm. Beary.—Bright crimson; foliage green.

Tall.

- aurea-coccinea-maculata.**—Yellow, heavily spotted and blotched scarlet; foliage green.
Cuba.—Clear golden-yellow; large green foliage.
Cleopatra.—Rich orange, shaded amber; bronze foliage.
Dr. H. Dohrn.—Bright crimson, large; foliage green.
Elizabeth Hoss.—Canary-yellow, spotted red; green foliage.
Eureka.—Pale cream, large well-formed flowers; green foliage.
Florence Vaughan.—Yellow, spotted with scarlet; foliage green.
Frau Gartenbaudie.—Yellow, spotted with red; foliage green.
Fred Benary.—Orange, bordered yellow, throat yellow.
Henry Carber.—Bright rosy-pink; bronze foliage.
Ivor Evans.—Bright scarlet, with yellow throat; foliage green.
J. B. Vander Shoot.—Yellow, spotted with crimson; foliage green.
King Humbert.—Orange-scarlet, streaked with crimson; foliage bronze.
Lady Lawrence.—Clear bright orange, very rich; foliage bronze.
Mrs. Geo. Strogelm.—Crimson, streaked yellow; foliage bronze.
M. Groebner.—Deep crimson, dark metallic-red foliage.
Richard Wallace.—Yellow, splashed with red; foliage green.
rosea superba.—Pale pink, flushed with salmon, large flowers; handsome green foliage; strong, vigorous grower.
The Gem.—Deep cream, spotted with pale carmine; foliage green.
Triumph.—Bright scarlet, a magnificent flower, the largest we know.
Wyoming.—Old gold, pencilled vermilion; foliage bronze.
Yellow King Humbert.—Large rich yellow, slightly spotted with orange-red; foliage green.

Cannas are invaluable for draining damp places.

Delphiniums.

Ranunculaceae.

These handsome stately plants produce long, bold flower spikes, ranging in colour from the palest sky blue to the darkest shades of indigo and violet. Some have a tinge of rose, pink, or purple, and the bee-like centre varying from pure white to brown and bronzy-black. Some of the varieties are remarkable for their large single flowers, others for their very double or large semi-double flowers. When grown in bold groups, whether in beds, herbaceous borders, or shrubberies, few plants are so striking, or produce a more brilliant effect during the Summer and early Autumn.

Delphiniums are perfectly hardy, succeeding in any ordinary garden soil well enriched with manure. Before planting, dig the ground deeply, adding plenty of well-decomposed manure. Copious watering in Summer when the weather is dry will secure finer flower spikes, and if, after the first flowering, the plants are cut down, fresh flowering spikes will be produced, thus lengthening the display. They are distinctly lime-loving plants, and frequent dressings of well slacked lime during the Winter and Spring will be found beneficial to the plants, as well as keeping in check slugs which play havoc with the tender shoots.

Mixed Hybrids. Per dozen .. 12/-

Belladonna Hybrids.—Thin wiry-stemmed varieties. Excellent for cutting, in mixed shades of pale and dark blue. Per dozen .. 7/6

DIELYTRA—Bleeding Heart or Lyre Flower. Fumariaceae.

Hardy Spring-flowering perennials, with attractive foliage and masses of graceful flowers produced in early Spring. Requires a cool, sheltered position. Plant from March to September.

eximia.—Soft fern-like foliage and dwarf pendant racemes of rose-coloured flowers. A spreading variety 2/6

***spectabilis.**—Bright rose-coloured heart-shaped flowers. Per dozen, 24/- 2/6

DIERAMA—The Wand Flower. SOUTH AFRICA. Iridaceae.

pulcherrima.—A hardy bulbous plant with tall grassy foliage. In late Summer produces pendulous rosy-pink flowers on spikes 4 to 6 feet high. Good drainage is essential for the Dierama 2/-

DODECATHEON—The Shooting Star. Primulaceae.

Meadia.—A very attractive bulbous plant, in growth and flower similar to Primula, but with reflexing petals and long projecting stigma, which gives the flower its peculiar appearance, from which the name is derived. They require open, well-drained soil, moderately rich, and not too dry, and partial shade 2/-

DORONICUM—Harpur Crew. TEMP. EUROPE AND ASIA. Compositae.

plantagineum excelsum.—A very free and showy perennial, producing quantities of large golden-yellow daisy-like flowers during Spring and Summer. Easy of cultivation and fine for cutting 1/6

ECHINOPS—The Globe Thistle. PORTUGAL TO ABYSSINIA. Compositae.

Robust plants with large ornamental spiny leaves, usually woolly underneath, and leafy flower heads, terminated by heads of globular flowers, at first green, then gradually changing to attractive shades of blue. Fine for cutting. Sweetly perfumed.

bannaticus.—Grey-blue, very tall; 5 feet 1/6

***humilis.**—Very deep rich blue; 3 feet 2/-

Ritro.—Solid heads of deep blue flowers; 3 feet 1/6

ERIGERON—The Summer Star Wort. Compositae.

Hardy perennials producing quantities of Aster-like flowers throughout Summer and Autumn. Very easy of cultivation, but prefer half-shade.

elatio gigantea.—Very large flowers of pale lilac colour, on stems 2 to 3 feet high. One of the best perennials for cutting, flowering best in late Autumn and early Winter 1/6

Mrs. Gale.—Dwarf, free-flowering, with masses of mauve flowers; 1 foot 1/6

speciosus superbus.—Rich lavender-blue, with yellow eye 1/6

EUPATORIUM. Compositae.

purpureum.—A strong, vigorous-growing perennial, deriving its name from its purple stems. The flowers produced in Summer are bright pink. They are easy of cultivation; 5 to 6 feet 2/-

Two crops of Delphiniums in a season with care.

Gaillardia.

AMERICA.

Compositae.

The Gaillardias are showy perennials cultivated chiefly for their gay flowers, which are produced in great profusion all the Summer and well into Autumn. They are excellent for cutting. Thrive best in light, open, well-drained soil with full air and sunshine.

- Dusky Prince.**—A large well-formed flower of a deep shade of maroon-crimson, each petal tipped with golden-yellow. Very free-flowering. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- Monarch.**—A giant variety, producing quantities of large flowers, often attaining a diameter of 4 to 5 inches, and held erect on stiff stems of great length. Flowers crimson in centre, with wide yellow margin. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- Ruffles.**—Deep rich crimson, with golden tips. A very free-flowering and bright variety that is most useful for cutting. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- Sungod.**—Very large flowers, crimson and gold, the deep crimson forming a regular band round the dark centre. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- Tangerine.**—A striking novelty of quite a new colour in Gaillardias. The elegantly built flowers are of a beautiful tangerine orange. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- T. R. Jones.**—A bold large-flowering variety of particularly rich colouring, being a combination of gold and crimson, the lower half of the petals rich crimson, changing to rich golden-yellow. Very bright and effective, flowering continuously. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- Yellow Prince.**—Clear bright golden-yellow throughout. A distinct variety, with long erect stems. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6

A collection of the above 7 varieties for 8/6.

ERYNGIUM

MEDITERRANEAN REGION.

Umbelliferae.

- *Violetta.**—The Sea Holly, is an interesting and attractive plant with spiny thistle-like flowers. In the bud stage they are glaucous green, opening to rich violet-blue and remaining in beauty for many weeks. If cut and dried, the flowers retain their colour for months. An ideal perennial for a sunny, open border, where it is well-drained, with light rich soil. Per dozen, 15/- .. 1/6

FRANCOA

CHILI.

Saxifragaceae.

- ramosa.**—An attractive plant, forming rosettes of stiff prostrate foliage, from which rise in Summer tall spikes of bluish-white flowers. They thrive in half-shade. Per dozen, 15/- .. 1/6

GALEGA.

S. EUROPE AND W. ASIA.

Leguminosae.

- Hartlandii.**—A showy perennial with elegant foliage and spikes of clear mauve-blue pea-shaped flowers. Very hardy indeed. Per dozen, 15/- .. 1/6

GYPSOPHILA.

EUROPE AND ASIA.

Caryophyllaceae.

Graceful plants for the border, with leaves like those of the pink, and myriads of tiny flowers, disposed in light spreading panicles. They thrive in sunny situations, and are very hardy, particularly suited to chalky soils.

- acutifolia.**—Pale mauve-pink. Summer flowering; 4 feet .. 1/6
- paniculata flore pleno.**—Smothered in dainty double white flowers, highly prized for cutting. Per dozen, 15/- .. 1/6
- paniculata.**—Minute white flowers on hair-like stems, forming a gauzy mass. Summer flowering; 3 feet. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- Stevanii.**—White. Spring flowering; 18 inches .. 1/6

HEDYCHUM—The Butterfly Lily.

ASIA.

Zingiberaceae.

A very handsome species of rhizomatous plants with large showy spikes of fragrant flowers. In growth they are somewhat like a Canna, remaining dormant during Winter. They thrive in a moist, semi-shaded situation.

- Pradhamii.**—White, shaded with flesh-pink at base; 5 feet .. 2/6
- coccineum angustifolium.**—Brick-red, shading to crimson; 8 feet .. 2/6
- elatum.**—White, with pink blotches; 4 feet .. 2/6
- ellipticum.**—White, shaded with yellow, and with red stamens .. 2/6
- glaucum.**—White, with reddish-yellow filaments. Strongly perfumed; 3 feet .. 2/6
- Samsherii.**—Delicate shaded with deeper orange; 5 feet .. 2/6
- Villosum.**—White, with red stamens; 3 feet .. 2/6

Gaillardias are very gay borderers.

HERBACEOUS, PERENNIALS, AND BORDERING PLANTS.

HELENIUM.

MEXICO.

Compositae.

These are useful perennials, producing large heads of flowers during Summer and Autumn. Very suitable for cutting. Likes rich, moist soil with sunny aspect.

pumilum magnificum.—Large, clear yellow, free-flowering 1/6

Riverton Beauty.—Rich lemon-yellow, with a large cone of purplish-black 1/6

Riverton Gem.—Yellow, shaded terra cotta and bronze 1/6

HELIANTHUS—Perennial Sunflower.

NORTH AMERICA.

Compositae.

Hardy herbaceous perennials that thrive anywhere, producing during the Summer quantities of attractive flowers that are useful for cutting.

angustifolius (syn. *questifolius*).—Rich yellow. Very late flowering .. 2/-

Maximillianii.—Single, yellow, very tall growing 1/6

Miss Mellish.—Semi-double, yellow, very fine 1/6

HELLEBORUS—Christmas Rose. EUROPE AND W. ASIA.

Ranunculaceae.

Hardy evergreen perennials with single rose-like flowers, produced freely from May to September. They delight in shady positions in any ordinary garden soil enriched with manure. Can be planted throughout the year. The flowers, when cut, last for three or four weeks in water, provided the ends are split.

1/6 each; 12/- doz.

HIBISCUS (Giant Mallows).

Malvaceae.

Hardy herbaceous perennial varieties, throwing up strong shoots 4 to 6 feet high in Spring. The flowers are large, often over 6 inches across, and are produced freely throughout Summer and Autumn. They are moisture-loving plants, and thrive in rich deep soil. The foliage turns golden-yellow before falling in late Autumn. Cut back to the ground level each Winter. Strong roots available from June to August.

moscheutos alba.—Pure white, with crimson eye 2/6

moscheutos carminea.—Deep carmine-pink 2/6

moscheutos coccineus.—Large rich crimson 2/6

moscheutos striatus.—Deep pink, with red lines 2/6

INCARVILLEA.

CHINA.

Bignoniaceae.

***Delavayi.**—A lovely Chinese plant, bearing in early Summer rose-coloured Gloxinia-like flowers in umbels, on stout stems, 2 feet high, and gracefully cut prostrate foliage. It delights in cool, deep, well-drained soil 2/6

INULA.

Compositae.

A dwarf free-flowering perennial, with Marguerite-like flowers of orange-yellow, produced in Spring and Summer. Very hardy.

grandiflora.—A very profuse bloomer, 2 to 3 feet high, flowers large bright golden-yellow. Very useful for cutting 1/6

Oculus-Christi.—Golden-yellow flowers. Very showy in Summer; 2 feet 1/6

Herbaceous Borders with a background of either colouring or evergreen Shrubs make a large garden distinctive, and reduce the cost of its upkeep.

Dodecatheon Meadia is quite a novelty.

Bearded Flag Iris.

AVAILABLE DECEMBER TO OCTOBER.

Hints on Culture.

SITUATION.—Although Bearded Irises will thrive in partially shaded situations, they are really sun-loving plants, and we strongly recommend a full sunny aspect.

SOIL.—Bearded Irises are found in divers places, and in all kinds of soils, yet few plants respond more kindly to generous treatment, such as well-worked and deeply-trenched soil, and if lime is absent, the addition of a little is desirable, especially on heavy soils, and on light soils the addition of chalk is very beneficial.

MANURE.—Impoverished soils are benefited by an application of superphosphate when trenching, and if fertilisers are used, we find Bone Meal as good as any, or any reliable Fish manure. **Avoid using fresh stable manure.**

TIME TO PLANT.—Planting may be done any time from end of December to October. After many years' experience we have found that late planting does not materially deter the flowering, only prevents the plants attaining their normal height.

DEPTH TO PLANT.—It is essential to plant Irises quite shallow, just below the surface and very firm, and transplant every four or five years.

Roots are available for planting from December to October.

Abenda.—A beautiful free-flowering early variety. Standards, large and incurved, a delightful shade of old rose overlaid bronze; Falls, rich madder-crimson, suffused soft bronze; 3 feet 3/6

***Allies.**—A dwarf compact variety with large flowers. Standards of a distinct metallic-bronze; Falls, purplish-plum, shaded with golden-brown at the base; very distinct; 2 feet 3/6

Ambassadeur.—A late strong plant, with stout, stiff stems. Flowers very large, with smoky reddish-violet Standards; Falls, dark velvety-violet, of great substance and almost horizontal; 3 feet 2/6

Ammon.—Tall, producing its large flowers in great profusion early in the season. Standards, sky-blue; Falls, light blue, overlaid mauve; 4 feet 3/6

 ***Andromede.**—A strong, free-flowering variety. Standards a distinct shade of metallic-bronze, shaded with fawn; Falls, pale violet, with deeper veinings on yellow base; 2 feet 3/6

Antares.—A free-flowering variety of distinct and attractive colouring. Standards, primrose, deepening to gold at base and blotched with pale blue; Falls, cream marked with brown and gold at base and blotched with pale blue; 2½ feet 3/6

Arcturus.—Flowers large. Standards, smoky lemon-yellow, shading off towards the edges and washed with ageratum blue; Falls, deep purple, veined cream, and margined with lemon-yellow; Beards, yellow; 3 feet 5/-

Argos.—A giant variety, producing quantities of massive flowers. Standards, an attractive blending of blue and bronze; Falls, golden-bronze, veined with brown and shading to violet-purple; 2½ feet 3/6

Ariadne.—Flowers large and strikingly beautiful. Standards very broad, waved edges, pure silvery light blue; Falls, deeper blue, suffused with reddish-violet at the base; Beard, pale yellow; 3½ feet 1/6

Asia.—A beautiful late-flowering variety, one of the most glorious Irises in cultivation. Strong and tall grower; very free-flowering. Standards, pale lavender, suffused and reticulated yellow at base; Falls, light violet-purple, paler at edges; 4 feet 7/6

 **Ballerine.**—A splendid grower, with exceptionally large flowers of perfect form. Standards, light blue-violet, broad, and waved at the margins. Falls, deeper in colour; quite distinct and sweetly scented. One of the most attractive varieties we have so far grown; 4 feet 2/6

Postage or Freight is extra on all bulb orders. Packing is free.

HERBACEOUS, PERENNIALS, AND BORDERING PLANTS.

- *Belladonna.**—Stout branching variety. Colour is a pleasing shade of rich china blue; for cutting or general decoration one of the most effective; $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet 1/6
- Benrimo.**—A stout branching variety. Standards large and incurved, a delightful shade of bright blue; Falls, light purple, with a conspicuous white-lined base; late flowering; 3 feet 2/6
- B. Y. Morrison.**—Strong, but distinctly slender in stalk and leaf growth. Standards, pale lavender-violet. Falls, velvety raisin purple, with a conspicuous broad lavender margin; very distinct; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet 3/6
- *Cassandra.**—Gigantic flowers, produced in great profusion. Standards, large, incurved, of a pretty shade of rose-violet. Falls, fully 3 inches long, crimson overlaid black with a bold bronze, base reticulated white; bright orange Beard; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet 2/6
- Cassiopee.**—Vigorous and free-flowering. Standards, an attractive blending of bronze and blue; Falls, bronze, heavily flushed with blue and marked with brown at the base; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet 3/6
- Caylus.**—A massive variety, similar to Alcazar, but with the colourings intensified. Standards, bronze and blue; Falls, rich purplish-plum, shading to bronze at base; 3 feet 3/6
- *Chasseur.**—A very fine variety, with large flowers, opening dark yellow, and paling to a somewhat lighter shade. The Standards are broad, and the Falls roundish, with pale yellow centre. This variety, which flowers somewhat late, is certainly the best yellow that we have; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet .. 5/-
- Cluny.**—Tall growing, with flowers of the largest size. Colour, a lovely shade of pale lilac-blue, the Falls slightly deeper than the Standards, with brown veinings at the base; early; $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet 3/6
- Corrida.**—A charming sky-blue self of most delicate and graceful habit. The flowers are of medium size and perfect form, with frilly Standards and straight, hanging Falls; free-flowering and late; 3 feet 3/6
- Cretan.**—The darkest and most handsome of the early-flowering section. Standards nicely arched and very bright blue-violet; Falls, rich violet-purple, giving, at a distance, the impression of black velvet; sweetly scented; very early; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet 2/6
- Crusader.**—One of the finest lavender-blue varieties, the Falls being deeper in tone than the Standards. A tall, strong grower, with very large blooms of great texture, and free-flowering; $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet 2/6
- Dido.**—A very beautiful variety. Standards, large and incurved, bright mauve, overlaid bronze; Falls, over $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, brilliant crimson-violet, very free, exceptionally fine; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet 2/6
- Dora Longdon.**—A very richly-coloured Iris. Standards, delicate lavender, suffused yellow; Falls, rich red-lilac, paling at the edge, with heavy brown reticulations; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet 2/6
- Duke of York.**—Stout, branching stems, bearing many gigantic flowers of perfect shape and texture, measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across; soft, mauve-blue, faintly stained bronze. Falls, soft mauve-blue, conspicuously illuminated with a bold orange Beard; early flowering. One of the finest varieties we have; very sweetly perfumed; 4 feet 2/6
- Eden Philpotts.**—A very beautiful Iris, and one of the most striking varieties yet introduced. Stout, branching stems, large, well-shaped flowers; a pretty uniform shade of dark lavender-blue, relieved with a bold white and yellow Beard; tall-growing; 4 feet 3/6
- Ed. Michel.**—A fine Iris, tall spikes, with large flowers, finely held and of splendid shape; the Standards broad and frilled; Falls, of great width; the colour is a distinct deep reddish petunia-violet; sweetly-scented; late; 3 feet 1/6
- Etoile du Matin.**—A dwarf, free-flowering variety, of distinct and peculiar colouring. Standards, cream, flushed with gold and washed with pale blue; Falls, cream, flushed with blue, and heavily marked with brown at the base; an unusual flower; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet 5/-
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Plant Irises in a sunny aspect.

HERBACEOUS, PERENNIALS, AND BORDERING PLANTS.

- Feronia.**—A fine, strong variety, with large flowers on tall straight stems. Standards, an unusual shade of soft rose-bronze; Falls, old rose, heavily lined madder-crimson, rose and white halo surrounding its pretty sulphur Beard; 4 feet 2/6
- Flaming Sword.**—One of the finest yellow varieties to date. Standards, broad, richest golden-yellow; Falls, bright velvety crimson-maroon, edged orange-yellow; orange Beard; 2 feet 3/6
- Fra Angelico.**—A very free-flowering variety. Standards, rich bronze, deepening at edges; Falls, bronze, shading to gold at base, and flushed with pale blue; very distinct; 2½ feet 5/-
- Franklin Beynon.**—A pretty variety, producing its elegant flowers quite early. Standards, broad and incurved, light rose; Falls, soft rose, white and yellow Beard; extremely dainty; 3 feet 1/6
- Goldcrest.**—Flowers bright violet-blue, of a delightful self colour, with a conspicuous golden-yellow Beard, which gives the variety its name; 2½ feet 3/6
- Hakador.**—This pretty Iris is one of the most distinct in our collection; narrow grass-like foliage; thin wiry stems, bearing 15 or more medium-sized flowers; almost a uniform shade of pale rosy-plum, with a pretty white Beard; invaluable for cutting; 3 feet 2/6
- Halo.**—An exceedingly fine Iris, with flowers of the largest size, and good quality. Standards, light violet; Falls, bluish-violet. A good, strong grower; 3 feet 2/6
- *Harmony.**—This most pleasing variety is a very distinct, deep, rich purple-blue self; the Standards, Falls, and Beard of exactly the same tone. A wonderfully telling colour, not found in any other variety; very free-flowering; 2 feet 2/6
- Harpalion.**—A beautiful variety, stems well branched, gigantic flowers, well formed, and freely produced. Standards, lavender, overlaid bronze; Falls, almost at right angles, deep lavender-blue, illuminated with bronze Beard. Mid-season; 3 feet 3/6
- Hestiones.**—Very tall, stout, branching stems, bearing many gigantic flowers; a delightful shade of silvery sky-blue; massive light blue Falls, with a conspicuous white-lined base; 2½ feet 2/6
- Imperator.**—A very fine free-flowering variety, similar to Ed. Michel, but with larger and much more finely-formed flowers of a more reddish-bronze colour; 3 feet 7/6
- King George.**—Dwarf, free-flowering variety. Standards, purple-violet; Falls, crimson-purple, with a conspicuous white and orange Beard; 2 feet 1/6
- Lady Chas. Allom.**—One of the most beautiful new varieties. Rigid stems, bearing large, perfectly-shaped flowers of great texture. Standards, broad, incurved, rich blue; Falls, a few shades darker, set off with a bold yellow Beard. Mid-season; 3½ feet 2/6
- Lady Foster.**—Flowers large, smooth, and stout textured, splendid, bold, erect habit. Standards, pale blue; Falls, light bluish-violet, veined old gold at the broad throat; 4 feet 2/6
- Lady Hillingdon.**—A distinct variety of peculiar colouring. Standards, fawn, suffused bronze; Falls, distinct shade of brown-crimson, edged sulphur-fawn; 2 feet 2/6
- Lambrus.**—Exceedingly tall, large, well-built flowers; Standards, broad and overlapping, rich lavender-blue, faintly mottled purple; Falls, rosy-purple, conspicuous white mottled base; light yellow Beard; 3 feet 5/-
- *Lent A. Williamson.**—One of the finest of the American varieties. Tall, strong grower, with extra broad leathery foliage. Standards, bright lobelia-blue, shot with fawn at the edges; Falls, rich velvety purple, suffused blue at the edges. Free-flowering; a grand variety; 3 feet 2/6
- Leone Trenance.**—Standards, pale lavender; Falls, slightly darker in tone, and much reticulated. The flowers are neat in appearance, of medium size, and produced most freely. An established clump produces a wonderful effect in the border 2/6
- Lord of June.**—A very strong grower, with massive flowers of great size. Standards, palest lavender-blue; Falls, rich deep aniline blue. One of the finest Irises in cultivation; late flowering; 3 feet 1/6
-

Iris Duke of York has a delicious perfume.

HERBACEOUS, PERENNIALS, AND BORDERING PLANTS.

- Lord Lambourne.**—A magnificent variety, destined to become one of the world's favourites; perfect habit, branching stems bearing a profusion of large, well-shaped flowers. The colour combination is a pleasing one; a delightful shade of rose-fawn, suffused with pale bronze; Falls, rich madder-crimson, with white reticulated base, illuminated with a bright yellow Beard; $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet 7/6
- Madam Cheri.**—A tall, strong-growing, free-flowering variety, which gives a rich pink effect at a distance. The colouring is exquisite ageratum-violet, washed with pink, and warmed by a yellow undertone. Standards, red-bronze; late flowering; 4 feet 3/6
- Magnifica.**—The largest-flowered Iris we have. A fine, strong plant, with branching stems. The flowers are extraordinarily large, 6 inches high, and sweetly scented. Standards, light violet-blue; Falls, dark reddish-violet, with brown stripes at the base, and yellow Beards. One of the most beautiful and vigorous varieties; 4 feet 3/6
- Maiden's Blush.**—Extremely free, stout stems, well set with medium-sized flowers. Standards, soft lilac-rose; Falls, soft rose, yellow Beard. Almost uniform in colour; 3 feet 2/6
- Mecella.**—Gigantic flowers, freely produced on stiff branching stems. Standards, silvery rose-blue; Falls, light rosy-purple; bold yellow Beard .. 3/6
- Medrano.**—A fine dark variety, with large flowers of fine form. Standards, well arched, rich dark violet, slightly suffused blue; Falls, same colour as Standards, but darker, heavily reticulated brown with a bright yellow Beard; sweetly scented; late; 2 feet 2/6
- Melpomene.**—A variety of outstanding merit, producing a profusion of attractive flowers. Stout, branching stems; large, well-shaped flowers. Standards, dark lavender-blue; Falls, rosy-blue; orange-yellow Beard; 4 feet 2/6
- Miss Willmott.**—Stout, branching stems, bearing many large, well-formed flowers of great texture, pure white, occasionally slightly flushed palest lavender; $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet 2/6
- Mona.**—A very beautiful variety, similar to Lord of June. Standards, a glorious shade of pale silvery-blue; Falls, light blue; stout, branching stems, bearing a profusion of extra-large flowers; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet 2/6
- Mrs. Chas. Pearson.**—Extremely dainty; tall, branching stems, medium-sized flowers. Standards, delicate mauve; Falls, rosy-mauve, with a bold white-lined blotch extending half-way down the Falls; white Beard; 4 feet 3/6
- Mrs. E. T. Vieusseux.**—One of the finest of the many dark-coloured varieties. Standards, bright crimson-purple; Falls, purple-black; early flowering, tall growing; $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet 3/6
- Mrs. H. F. Bowles.**—This is one of the finest introductions, with a colour combination that defies accurate description. Slender, wiry, branching stems, bearing a profusion of medium-sized flowers throughout the season. Standards, a most novel and delightful shade of soft brown, overlaid old gold; Falls, a glorious shade of brilliant brick red, glistening like a piece of silk; conspicuous white-line base; 3 feet 5/-
- Mrs. Walter Brewster.**—This variety is vigorous and floriferous. Strong, stiff stems, bearing sometimes six blooms at the same time. Standards, lavender-blue; Falls, aniline-blue, the base veined brown on a white ground; Beard yellow; late flowering; 3 feet 1/6
- Neptune.**—A fine tall Iris, similar in growth to Lord of June. Standards, bright pale blue; Falls, purple-blue. Flowers of largest size; free-flowering, and reliable; 3 feet 1/6
- Olive Murrell.**—A magnificent, tall-growing, large-flowered variety of unusual colouring. Standards, of great size, and finely arched, deep lavender-rose, shot with bronze. The slightly reflexed Falls are a rich lavender-blue, shot with rose and bronze. The rich buttercup yellow of the Beard and Style Arms lights up the whole flower in a most beautiful manner; sweetly scented; 3 feet 5/-

Modern Irises flower freely in October and November.

HERBACEOUS, PERENNIALS, AND BORDERING PLANTS.

- Olympus.**—This is an extremely beautiful variety; large, heavily-built flowers, which are produced freely on stout, branching stems. Standards, broad, incurved, rose overlaid soft bronze; massive Falls, over 2 inches broad, madder-crimson, heavily reticulated white at the base; bold yellow Beard; 4 feet 3/6
- Opera.**—A magnificent variety; a fine, vigorous grower, and free-flowering, with blooms of medium size. Standards, bright rich pansy-violet, shading to brownish-violet at base; Falls, rich velvety, violet-purple. A very striking Iris; 2 feet. .. . Per dozen, 15/- .. 1/6
- Orion.**—Very large flowers. Standards, smoky violet; Falls, plum-purple, with long saffron yellow Beards; Styles, yellow, with purplish veins; very strong; 2½ feet 3/6
- Paladin.**—Flowers of good substance; very large Standards; Falls, 2¾ inches broad, and very freely produced on branching spikes. Standards, clear violet-blue; Falls, deep rich violet-purple; 3 feet 3/6
- Perry's Favourite.**—Dwarf and free-flowering. Slender, much-branched stems, bearing a profusion of large, well-shaped flowers; a uniform shade of rich violet, with a most remarkable white Beard; 2½ feet 2/6
- Prospero.**—A fine, strong-growing variety, with flowers of the largest size. Standards, pale lavender; Falls, rich deep violet-purple, slightly paler at the margins, heavily reticulated at the haft; late; 3 feet 2/6
- Queen Caterina.**—A tall, strong-growing variety of outstanding merit. Colour, pale lavender-violet, with a rich orange Beard. Flowers of fine, lasting quality; 3 feet 1/6
- Raffet.**—A late-flowering variety, with very large flowers. The Standards and Falls are a glorious uniform dark blue, the Falls being striped at the base with white; 2½ feet 2/6
- Rosalba.**—A favourite on account of its striking colour. Flowers of medium size, giving a wonderful mahogany red effect in the mass; free-flowering; 2 feet 1/6
- Ruby.**—Flowers of medium size, and perfect form. Colour, a rich, deep, reddish violet-purple, the Falls being slightly deeper in tone. A robust grower; 2 feet 1/6
- Sirdar.**—Remarkably free, stout, branching stems, bearing many enormous flowers. Standards, bright blue, faintly edged silver; Falls, crimson-purple, shading to dark mauve; 3 feet 2/6
- *Souvenir de Mad. Gaudichau.**—A grand, deep violet-purple variety of extraordinary brilliancy of colouring. Flowers of the largest size; free-flowering, and a strong, vigorous grower. One of the finest varieties in our collection; 3 feet 3/6
- Sunset.**—A strong grower, free-flowering, and the last to flower. Sweetly scented. Standards real old gold, finely arched, and of good substance; Falls are coppery yellow, heavily suffused with blue-violet in the centre of the blade; deep yellow Beard. A fascinating mixture of real pastel colours; 2 feet 5/-
- Susan Bliss.**—A lovely pink Iris, and one we strongly recommend. The flowers are an exquisite shade of lilac-rose, very freely produced on strong, branching spikes; 3 feet 3/6
- *Titan.**—The largest of all the Dominion race. Enormous flowers, with spreading Falls, of very great substance, so that the flowers, in spite of their size, stand stiff and erect to the last. Arching Standards, 3 inches broad, of light violet-blue. Broad, smooth Falls of violet-purple, deeper in the centre of the blade, and very conspicuous reticulations of white on the haft. Very strong plant, with broad, massive foliage; very free-flowering; 3 feet 7/6
- Titus.**—Tall, branching stems, exceptionally large open flowers; Standards, broad, slightly incurved, brilliant shade of rosy-mauve; Falls, standing at right angles, rose-crimson; very free-flowering; 3 feet 2/6
- Troost.**—Flowers are large and of good form, with deep rosy-pink Standards and paler Falls, heavily veined violet, which changes to brown at the haft; 2 feet 1/6
- Van Dyck.**—Early, very large flowers, with broad, round, ageratum-blue Standards. Falls, bright violet-purple; claw veined with brown; Beards, yellow; foliage very dark at the base; 2½ feet 7/6
-

We re-select our Collection every season.

HERBACEOUS, PERENNIALS, AND BORDERING PLANTS.

- Vega.**—Very free-flowering. Standards, clear bronze, shaded fawn. Falls, plum-purple, edged bronze, and veined with gold ; a distinct and attractive variety ; 2½ feet 3/6
- Watteau.**—A distinct, free-flowering variety, opening a number of medium-sized flowers at once. Standards, delicate silvery-blue, veined deeper ; Falls, a distinct shade of plum-purple, with deep shadings ; 2½ feet .. 3/6
- W.C. Terry.**—A grand Iris, producing towering, branching stems smothered with large, brilliantly-coloured flowers. Standards, light violet-blue ; Falls, bright crimson-purple, with a bold white base ; yellow Beard ; 4 feet 2/6
- White Knight.**—The finest white Iris we have flowered. Free-flowering, and pure white ; sweetly scented ; late flowering ; 2½ feet 3/6
- Yeoman.**—An exceptionally free-flowering variety. Strong grower, with rich blue-toned flowers. Standards, clear light bluish-violet, very large, and arching. Falls, rich deep violet-blue, with light brown reticulations at the haft ; 3½ feet 5/-
- Zilia.**—Strong-growing variety, and remarkably free, stout stems, bearing large, well-shaped flowers of a uniform shade of dark lavender-blue, overlaid rose ; very pretty ; 3½ feet 1/6
- Zouave.**—A pretty early-flowering dwarf variety. Standards, white, suffused with Lobelia-blue ; well arched. Falls, white, heavily spotted and reticulated with violet at the margins ; 2 feet 1/6

IRIS—Dwarf Early Flowering.

These are beautiful plants for bordering, and are also excellent for rockeries. They grow and increase very rapidly, and flower profusely in early Spring. Height, from 6 inches to 1 foot.

Price, each 1/- ; per dozen, 10/-.

- Atrocoerulea.**—Rich purple with blue Beard ; very early.
- Blue Beard.**—Rich, deep blue ; very early.
- Charmont.**—Pale silvery-blue, with dark purple markings.
- Geo. Henley.**—Very deep, self golden-yellow ; free-flowering.
- Lutea.**—Rich golden-yellow, beautifully scented.
- Orange Prince.**—Clear yellow, with orange Beard ; very fine.
- Princess Louise.**—Standards, soft pearly-blue ; Falls, deep pearl-blue, with paler edge.
- Zwanenburg.**—Silvery-fawn, splashed greenish old gold. A rich Oriental colouring ; very fine for cutting.

Plant Iris in a sunny aspect.

General Collection of Bearded Flag Iris.

Price, each 1/6; per dozen, 15/-.

Albicans.—Pure white; 2 feet.

Alcazar.—A giant in growth and flower, purple, blue, and indigo; 3 feet.

Amalie.—Pale blue, violet, and yellow; 1½ feet.

Archeveque.—Rich violet, shaded red; 3 feet.

Black Prince.—Standards, deep purple; Falls, black-purple; 3½ feet.

Canary Bird.—Pale yellow; 3 feet.

Caprice.—Rich reddish-petunia, dwarf, and free-flowering; 1½ feet.

Chester Hunt.—Dark carmine-blue, and shading paler on the edges; 2½ feet.

Cypriana Caterina.—Large and massive; tall, strong grower, pale blue; 4 feet.

Dounanook.—Standards, pale blue; Falls, dark blue; 2 feet.

Dalmatica.—Finest of all blues; 3½ feet.

Eldorado.—Yellowish-bronze, shaded heliotrope and gold; 2½ feet.

Gagus.—Clear yellow; Falls, red-lined; 1½ feet.

Giant of Connern.—Standards, violet-blue; Falls, purple; 4 feet.

Iris King.—Large, massive flowers, rich and bright, velvety maroon; 2 feet.

Isoline.—Bronze-yellow, tinged pale rose; 3 feet.

Jacquiniana.—Velvety carmine and bronze; 3½ feet.

Kerson.—Pink and amber, very attractive.

Lohengrin.—Pale rosy-lilac, enormous flowers; 2½ feet.

Loute.—Mauve-rose; Falls, amethyst, with brown marking; 2 feet.

Macrantha.—Immense purple-blue flowers; 3 feet.

Mary.—White, with rose-lilac frillings; 3½ feet.

Mirage.—Lovely pale blue, turning to pink; 2½ feet.

Monsignor.—Lavender and rich pansy-purple; 2½ feet.

Mrs. Stuart Love.—Wine and lavender-blue; 3 feet.

Nine Bells.—Light violet and deep purple; 3½ feet.

Pallida Variegata.—Pale blue, with variegated foliage; 3 feet.

Princess Victoria Louise.—Pale yellow and plum; 2 feet.

Prosper Langier.—Bronzy-red and ruby-purple; 2 feet.

Quaker Lady.—Fawn pink, flowers perfect in size and form; 2 feet.

Queen of May.—Purplish-lilac and rose; 2 feet.

Silver King.—Silvery-white, very large; 2 feet.

Our Service Department will be glad to assist you.



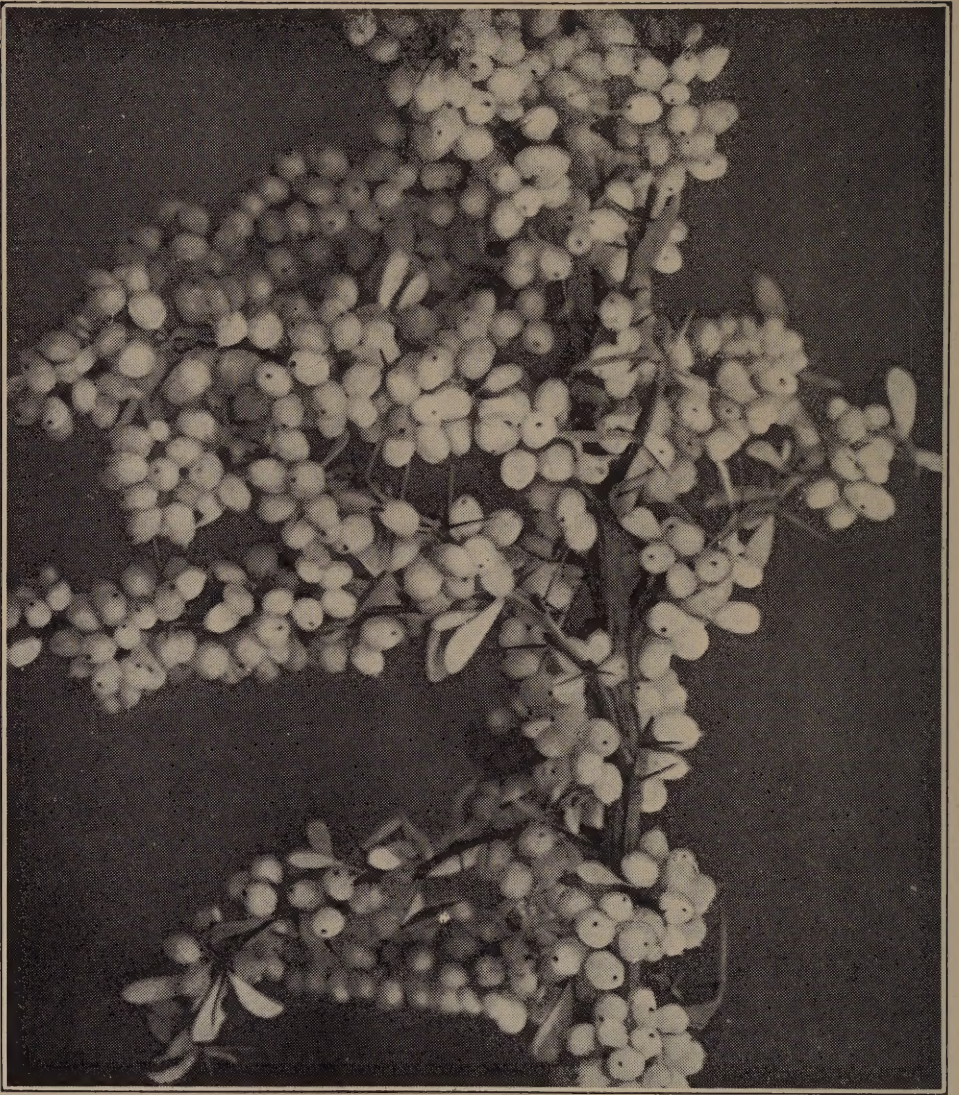
A SELECTION OF CHOICE BORDER PLANTS.

- No. 1—*CAMPANULA PUMILA* "MISS WILLMOTT"
(page 96), 1/6
No. 2—*SAXIFRAGA CORDIFOLIA* (page 92), 1/6
No. 3—*BUPHTHALMUM SALICIFOLIA* (page 86), 1/6
No. 4—*LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA* (page 83), 1/6

- No. 5—*CAMPANULA PERSICA* "KINGFISHER"
(page 69), 2/6
No. 6—*PYRETHRUM* "EILEEN MAY ROBINSON"
(page 87), 2/6
No. 7—*INCARVILLEA DELAVAYI* (page 73), 2/6

One strong root of each of these plants for 12/6

Plate No. 14.



BERBERIS WILSONAE.

This illustration shows the dense masses of richly coloured berries borne by this attractive dwarf shrub. See page 12 for fuller description. 2/-.

Special Collections of BEARDED IRIS

No. 1—COLOURED PLATE COLLECTION.

The eight varieties represented in colour plates—

Antares	Chasseur	Lent A. Williamson
Andromede	Fra Angelico	Souv. de Mad. Gaudichau
Cassandra	Harmony	

One Strong Root of each, £1/7/6.

Three Strong Roots of each, £3/15/-.

No. 2.—ILLUSTRATED COLLECTION.

The eight varieties in colour with the addition of—

Belladonna	Allies	Titan
------------	--------	-------

represented in black and white, eleven varieties in all.

One Strong Root of each, £1/17/6.

Three Strong Roots of each, £5.

No. 3—The BLUE and MAUVE COLLECTION.

Ammon	Eden Phillpotts	Paladin
Ariadne	Halo	Prospero
Ballerine	Leone Trenance	Watteau
Ed. Michel	Neptune	Yeoman

One Strong Root of each, £1/10/-.

Three Strong Roots of each, £4.

No. 4—The BRONZE and GOLD COLLECTION.

Abenda	Feronia	Lady Hillingdon
Andromede	Flaming Sword	Mrs. Bowles
Arcturus	Franklin Benyon	Olympus
Cassandra	Harpalion	Sunset

One Strong Root of each, £1/17/6.

Three Strong Roots of each, £5.

We are experienced packers of shrubs and trees for long distances.

Kniphofia.

Liliaceae.

Formerly known under the name of *Tritoma*, and grown in one colour only, these stately herbaceous plants have now attained a wide range of form and colouring, owing to the introduction of new species and the raising of hybrids.

They succeed in any garden soil in a sunny position with ample room for them to develop into clumps which, when established, throw up dozens of their majestic spikes, rising, as in dwarf varieties, from 2 to 3 feet up to 6 to 8 feet, or even more in some of the new hybrids. With the selection of varieties now available, they can be had in bloom at all seasons of the year, even in the dull months of Winter.

- Austral Charm.**—A pleasing combination of apricot and deep orange. A tall, stately variety, producing massive heads of bloom; 5 to 6 feet 7/6
- Austral Giant.**—A very showy plant when in flower, with tall spikes of crimson and yellow flowers, and long protruding stamens. Early; 5 to 6 feet 5/-
- Belle Orange.**—Deep golden-orange, very early and free-flowering; 3 feet 2/-
- Blanche Sharp.**—An attractive blending of gold and salmon-red, the latter colour being the most prominent in the unopened buds. A fine, tapering well-set spike; 5 feet 3/6
- *Border Perfection.**—Clear, golden amber, shaded with salmon, the salmon being most pronounced in the unopened buds. Very dwarf and free-flowering. Ideal for bordering; 2 feet. Per dozen, 18/- .. 2/-
- Capt. Hinkler.**—Clear orange-red, deepening towards the top of the spike. Very distinct, the flowers having a most attractive habit of standing out well from the spikes; 4 feet 5/-
- Capt. Seabrook.**—A strong-growing plant, producing fine spikes of flowers of a rich apricot shading to yellow; 4 to 5 feet 3/6
- Edna Walling.**—A free-flowering Red Hot Poker with tapering heads of flowers, orange-red, shading to citron towards the centre. A good plant for the border; 3 feet 2/6
- Elsie Yulton.**—A very fine late-flowering variety, with globular-shaped heads of bloom, clear golden-orange; 5 feet 3/6
- Ensifolia.**—Rich golden-yellow, flowering in midwinter; 5 feet .. 2/-
- Goldelse.**—Golden-yellow, dwarf, Summer-flowering variety; 3 feet .. 2/-
- Golden King.**—Large well-formed spikes of rich golden-yellow flowers, produced freely during January. Very fine; 4 feet 3/6
- Leonie.**—A self, deep orange-red, very free-flowering and early, one of the deepest in colour in the medium type; 3 feet 2/-
- Little Treasure.**—Bright orange, shaded with salmon on the unopened buds. Small-flowered type, very suitable for cutting; 2½ feet .. 2/-
- Major Ward.**—A combination of lemon-yellow and red, the red forming a cap to the spikes in the form of unopened buds. Large heads on dwarf, stout stems. Very showy; 4 feet 3/6
- Millicent Charama.**—A Nobilis hybrid of strong growth, the large flower heads are amber, shading to yellow; 5 to 6 feet 3/6
- Mrs. J. S. Oliver.**—A large, deep, self salmon-red, quite a new shade of colour in these Torch Lilies; 4 feet 3/6
- Mr. E. E. Pescott.**—A beautiful tapering spike of flowers like a fiery red plume. Very brilliant; 3 to 4 feet 3/6
- Nelsonii.**—Very dwarf, free-flowering, with small wiry stems of bright coral-red flowers 2/-
- Noble Prince.**—A Nobilis hybrid of 5 to 6 feet, with massive heads of flowers on sturdy stems. Colour a rich self orange-red 7/6
- Nobilis.**—Rich orange-scarlet, massive spikes in Summer; 5 feet .. 3/6
- Robert E. Lee.**—A fine, thin tapering spike of salmon-red, rising 4 to 6 feet in height. Very free 3/6
- Rouge et Soufre.**—A beautifully-formed Torch Lily, which is aptly named, as the flower heads are composed of red flowers on the upper half and yellow on the lower half. Very strong and vigorous; 6 feet 3/6
- Royal Standard.**—Slender heads, crowned with neat heads of blooms, opening bright orange-scarlet and gradually passing to citron-yellow, producing a pleasing contrast. Summer flowering; 3 feet 2/-

Noble Prince is a magnificent Kniphofia.

HERBACEOUS, PERENNIALS, AND BORDERING PLANTS.

KNIPHOFIAS—continued.

- Salmonea.**—Salmon, paling in the opened flowers, and deepening in the unopened buds at the top of the spike. Very free-flowering and decorative; 3 feet 2/6
- Stanley Collings.**—A very showy plant, and free-flowering when once established. Colour, clear yellow, tipped with bright red. Very effective; 4 to 5 feet 3/6
- Yellow Nobilis.**—A vigorous, self yellow form of Nobilis, throwing up its strong spikes in midsummer; 4 feet 5/-

Collection of 12 good Kniphofias of our selection for 25/-.
Collection of 6 good Kniphofias of our selection for 15/-.

LIATRIS (syn. *Lacinaria*). NORTH AMERICA. Compositae.

- ***spicata.**—An attractive perennial, producing stiff, erect stems of rich deep, glowing mauve flowers, which open from the top of the spike first; 2 feet 1/6

LILIUMS.—See full list in Bulb Catalogue.

LOBELIA. Campanulaceae.

- cardinalis "Queen Victoria"**—A distinct perennial, with bronze-purple foliage, throwing up tall spikes of attractive vermilion-scarlet flowers in Spring and Summer. Requires a moist sheltered spot.
Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6

LYCHNIS. Caryophyllaceae.

These are erect-growing perennials, essentially flower-garden subjects and easy of cultivation, producing quantities of heads of brilliant flowers through Summer and Autumn.

- ***chalconica.**—Very large flowers of bright rich scarlet; 2 feet .. 1/6
- chalconica "Salmon Queen"**—Very pretty form with pale salmon-pink flowers; 2 feet 1/6
- Haageana.**—An attractive large red-flowered hybrid form; 2 feet .. 1/6

LYCORIS.—The Spider Lilies—See Bulb Catalogue.

MONARDA—The Bergamot. NORTH AMERICA. Labiatae.

Showy free-growing herbaceous plants, with tall quadrangular stems, and dense masses of flowers made conspicuous by their coloured bracts. The Monardas are easy of culture, thriving in any good soil. They spread quickly, and therefore need frequent separation, which is best done in the Spring.

- purpurea.**—Violet-purple 1/6
- Sunset.**—Rich scarlet-crimson 1/6

PHYSALIS. AMERICA. Solanaceae.

- Franchetii.**—A distinct spreading perennial, producing in Summer quantities of Cape Gooseberry-like fruits, which colour bright orange in Autumn and remain till after the foliage has fallen; 2 feet .. 1/6

PHYSOSTEGIA—The Dragon's Head. AMERICA. Labiatae.

Hardy, herbaceous perennials, producing in Summer and Autumn tall, erect spikes of Salvia-like flowers. Useful for cutting. Thrive in a moist situation.

- virginiana.**—Mauve-pink 1/6
- virginiana alba.**—Pure white 1/6
- virginiana speciosum.**—Pale pink. The dark-stemmed variety .. 1/6

PLATYCODON—The Balloon Flower. ASIA. Campanulaceae.

Very handsome tuberous-rooted perennials with large Campanula-like flowers opening in midsummer. The buds, before opening, are inflated like a balloon, hence the name. They thrive in any open situation in good, deep soil. Plant from pots at any time.

- grandiflorum Mariesii.**—Deep rich intense blue. A very pretty and attractive flower 2/-
- grandiflorum Mariesii album.**—White, flushed with blue, at times coming semi-double 1/6

Kniphofias make a gay display and thrive anywhere.

Lupinus polyphyllus—

Perennial Lupins.

Leguminosae.

The perennial Lupins are amongst the most attractive of all herbaceous plants, producing tufts of soft green foliage, from which arise in succession from October onwards, stately spikes of bloom. The long, towering spikes are very effective for cutting. They delight in full sun and thrive in any garden soil that is well drained and not too heavily manured, though an occasional dressing of lime is very beneficial.

Roots available for planting from May to October.

Mixed Hybrids.—A very fine strain, containing a good mixture of colours ranging from the palest pink, through rose, carmine, mauve, and blue to the deepest of purples. Mixed colours only, per dozen .. 12/-

Montbretias— New Large-flowered Hybrids.

AVAILABLE APRIL TO AUGUST.

These are the magnificent New Montbretias which have attracted so much attention during the last few years. They represent an enormous advance on the ordinary varieties in commerce, being generally taller and more robust in growth, and having flowers of greater size and beauty, some of them measuring 3 to 4 inches in diameter. They thrive in any well-drained soil in an open situation, with a liberal supply of moisture during Summer. Plant the bulbs, soon after the flowering period, 2 to 3 inches deep.

- Henry VIII.**—Very large flowers, bright orange, with dark markings ; 3 feet .. 1/6
- His Majesty.**—A glorious variety, flowers measuring 4 inches or more across ; very broad-petalled, deep, velvety scarlet, shading down to gold ; reverse of petals dark crimson, shading to gold ; 4½ feet .. 1/6
Per dozen, 15/- ; per 100, £5
- Lord Nelson.**—Rich vermilion shaded orange, inside of flowers orange-scarlet, with golden centre, slightly spotted red ; 3 feet .. 1/6
- Norvic.**—Very compact and dwarf, late-flowering. Flowers yellow, stained internally with red ; stems branched ; 2 feet .. 1/6
- Pocahontas.**—Rich coppery-scarlet with golden lustre, centre golden-orange with blood-crimson blotches ; flowers very large and handsome ; 3 feet .. 1/6
- Princess.**—Large, brilliant orange-scarlet flowers with golden lustre and suffused rose, centre primrose-yellow with small crimson blotches ; 2½ feet .. 1/6
- Prometheus.**—Large, open, spreading flowers of a brilliant fiery orange, with blood-red markings in centre ; 3 to 4 feet .. 1/6
- Queen Adelaide.**—Deep orange, shaded with red on outside of petals, strong grower, flowers 4 inches in diameter ; 3 feet .. 1/6
- Queen Alexandra.**—Chrome-yellow with carmine blotch at base of petals, late-flowering ; 3 feet .. 1/6
- Queen Charlotte.**—Orange-scarlet, centre shading to primrose with ruby markings ; free-branching habit ; 2½ feet .. 1/6
- Star of the East.**—Orange-gold with lemon eye and orange-red colourings on back of petals ; 4 feet .. 1/6
- Tangerine.**—Rich orange, shaded to yellow in centre ; broad, pointed petals ; 2½ feet .. 1/6
- Tragedie.**—Deep blood-red, shaded with maroon in centre ; very dark ; 3½ feet .. 1/6
- Una.**—Golden-apricot, flushed orange, with crimson blotches ; reverse, deep golden-orange, flushed crimson ; well-shaped flowers ; 2½ feet .. 1/6

NERINE—The Spider Lilies.—See Bulb Catalogue.

ONOPORDON.

Compositae.

Salteri.—A magnificent ornamental thistle with beautiful cut silver leaves and snowy white stems, crowded with large blue flowers. A hardy biennial, growing to 11 feet in almost any garden soil .. 2/6

Montbretia, His Majesty, has wonderful colouring.

Paeonia—Herbaceous Paeony.

Ranunculaceae.

The reasons for the popularity of the modern race of Herbaceous Paeonies are the ease with which they are grown, their hardiness, permanence in the garden when once established, the size and wide range of colour, and the fragrance of many of the varieties, and their usefulness either for cutting or landscape effects. They do very well in partial shade. Old flowers should be trimmed off. Plant from April to August.

Albert Crousse. —Beautiful soft rose, flesh centre	..	..	..	2/6
Delachei. —Wine-purple flowers	..	..	..	2/6
Duc de Cazes. —Pink, with paler centre	..	..	..	2/6
edulis superba. —Large, well-shaped, and deep pink	..	..	..	2/6
Faust. —Pale pink	..	..	..	2/6
Felix Crousse. —Glowing crimson, large globular flower	..	..	..	2/6
festiva maxima. —Snow-white, large, spreading full double flowers	..	..	..	2/6
La Perle. —Fine, pale pink	..	..	..	2/6
Mad. Calot. —Blush white, and free-flowering	..	..	..	2/6
Marguerite Gerard. —Pale hydrangea pink, late flowering	..	..	..	2/6
Mr. Launay. —Purplish-violet, round petals	..	..	..	2/6
Prince Imperial. —Brilliant deep red	..	..	..	2/6
Pierre Reïgnoux. —Carmine-rose, silvery edged	..	..	..	2/6
Van Dyck. —Deep rose coloured, and very free	..	..	..	2/6

PENTSTEMON.

AMERICA.

Schrophulariaceae.

Hardy perennials, thriving in any ordinary garden soil, in an open and sunny position. Few plants are so beautiful, or produce so brilliant an effect in beds or borders during Spring, Summer, and Autumn. Colours range from bluish-white, pink, salmon, rose, and scarlet to violet and purple shades. The long pyramidal spikes of large Gloxinia-like flowers are always admired.

Hybrids. —Named varieties, assorted colours.	Per dozen, 12/-	..	1/3
heterophyllus. —A little gem, forming erect bushes covered with spikes of light blue flowers, always in flower; 18 inches	..	..	1/6

PHYGELIUS—The Cape Fig Wort. SOUTH AFRICA. Schrophulariaceae.

capensis. —A hardy, shrubby plant, thriving in any situation, and producing erect stems of pendulous scarlet flowers in Summer and Autumn	..	..	..	1/6
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PRIMULAS.

NORTH TEMPERATE ZONE.

Primulaceae.

A lovely and immensely varied family of moisture-loving plants, displaying their bold flowers in tier upon tier on stems from 2 to 4 feet or more. They succeed in partial shade in good rich loam that does not dry out at any time during the year.

Asthore hybrids. —A very fine strain, producing variously-coloured flowers, shading from yellow to violet, and flowering well into the Summer; 18 inches.	..	..	..	1/6
Beesiana. —Glowing velvety purple, with yellow eye. Very free-flowering; 2 feet.	..	..	..	1/6
Bulleyana. —A magnificent introduction from China. Whorls of large, round flowers of a lovely shade of red-gold; 18 inches.	..	..	..	1/6
Burmanica. —Like an improved Beesiana. Flowers of rosy-purple, with golden eye. Strong grower.	..	..	..	1/6
denticulata hybrids. —A very showy strain, producing spherical heads of lilac shades in early Spring; 12 inches.	..	..	..	1/6
Florindae. —In appearance not unlike <i>Primula sikkimensis</i> , but with enormous leaves and stems, carrying large flower heads of fragrant sulphur-yellow drooping flowers. A strong and vigorous grower; 3 to 4 feet.	..	..	..	2/-
japonica hybrids. —A fine strain of candelabra section, the whorled flowers shading from rich magenta through many and varied colourings to pale pink; 2 feet.	..	..	..	1/6
Lissadell Red Hybrids. —A lovely strain, with a wide range of red and crimson shadings. The flowering stems are more or less powdered with white; 2 feet.	..	..	..	1/6
sikkimensis. —As the name suggests, a Himalayan species. Tufts of oval saw-edged leaves and tall stems in early Summer, with loose heads of large hanging bells of clear lemon-yellow flowers. Fragrant; 2 feet.	..	..	..	1/6

Paeonies prefer partial shade.

Phlox decussata.

Polemoniaceae.

These grand perennials deserve a prominent place in all hardy flower borders, or where breaks of brilliant colours are required during Summer and early Autumn. When cut, their large heads of bloom go a long way in floral decorations.

They succeed in almost any soil with manure, but are benefited by a mulching of decomposed manure in Spring, and in hot weather by occasional soakings of water. An open situation suits them best.

The Perennial Phlox has been greatly improved during the last few years, the result being larger and bolder heads, with individual flowers twice and three times the size of those of the older kinds. The varieties offered below include the finest of the new introductions.

Fine strong roots (that have flowered in our Nursery) from the open ground from May to September.

Price, per dozen, 15/- ; each, 1/6.

Coquillicot.—Bright orange-scarlet, very effective.

***Commander-in-Chief.**—Crimson-red, with darker eye, very striking. Dwarf, compact habit.

***Dr. Königshofer.**—Bright orange-scarlet, with blood-red eye.

Etna.—Deep coral-red, maroon eye, immense truss.

***Evangeline.**—Clear rose-pink, with dark eye. Tall.

***Europa.**—Snow-white, with attractive carmine-red eye.

Firebrand.—Brilliant orange-scarlet, with dark eye. Tall, strong grower.

G. A. Strohlein.—Scarlet-orange, with bright carmine eye. Extra large flower and truss.

Grupphenkönigin.—Satin rose, with dark eye, enormous truss, tall growing.

***H. Hirth.**—Clear rosy-pink, rosy-scarlet eye.

***Homeland.**—Brilliant dark orange-red, large truss.

Lottie Kohlet.—White, with small red eye. Very pretty.

***Marie S. Jacob.**—Pale lilac, with white eye. Enormous broad truss.

Mia Ruys.—Pure, spotless white. Very large flower. Dwarf habit.

Mrs. Ada Ellis.—Deep rosy-red, pip and truss ; semi-dwarf.

***Mrs. Ethel Prichard.**—Clear rosy-mauve, very large flower and truss ; tall-growing. One of the best.

Mrs. Milly Hoboken.—Soft clear pink, large erect truss, a very attractive variety.

***Mrs. H. J. Jones.**—Deep mauve, with brilliant carmine eye, large pip and truss. Very effective.

***Mrs. Noorderwier.**—Fine rosy-red, with white eye. Very effective. Tall.

Mrs. F. Robinson.—Deep salmon-pink, dark eye, large truss and pips.

New Bird.—Rich crimson, large truss, early and free-flowering.

Rheinlander.—Salmon-pink, with cherry-red eye, enormous pip.

***Rijnstroom.**—Rose-pink, a very fine variety.

R. A. Goldie.—Rich salmon, extra large well-formed pips and trusses. A medium, compact variety of great beauty.

Selma.—Pink, with cherry-red eye. Fine truss.

Splendor.—Rose-pink, with a deeper eye. Enormous truss.

***Thor.**—Salmon-pink ; enormous pip ; dwarf and compact.

Titanic.—Deep rosy-pink ; enormous pip ; dwarf and compact.

***W. Watson.**—Deep pink, with dark eye. Extra large flowers.

COLLECTION OF PHLOX.

Coloured Plate Collection of Phlox—13 varieties, as reproduced in natural colour, opposite page 48.

One strong root of each for	15/-
Three strong roots of each for	42/-

For a pleasing colour display, Phlox decussata.

Pyrethrum.

ASIA MINOR.

Compositae.

Showy and useful perennials, with feathery foliage and large single, semi-double, or double flowers, produced on stems 18 inches to 2 feet long. They are amongst the most useful of all flowers for cutting, preferring a good, rich loamy soil in an open situation, with plenty of moisture in Summer. Plant from May to September.

- Anemone.**—Pale pink, with conspicuous orange centre surrounded by numerous small petals giving the flower an Anemone-like appearance.
Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- Beauty of Stapleford.**—Single, bright rosy-cerise, with paler centre.
Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- Brightness.**—Semi-double, clear pink, a very attractive colour.
Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- Catherine.**—A good clear, single self pink.
Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- Dainty.**—Semi-double, pale blush-pink, very free-flowering, of branching habit. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6

***EILEEN MAY ROBINSON.**—Single, clear shell-pink, with yellow centre. A most refined and pleasing flower, with erect rigid stems. One of the finest of all for cutting. Per dozen, 24/- 2/6

- Florence Newisham.**—Single, old rose, very free-flowering.
Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- Hamlet.**—Single, rosy-cerise, very bright and free-flowering.
Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- James Kelway.**—Large single, bright scarlet, with yellow centre. Unsurpassed for cutting. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- La Jocund.**—Single, well-shaped deep rose, with white centre. Long, erect stems. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- Marie.**—Semi-double, deep rose-pink, with light centre. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- Mrs. Bateman Brown.**—Single, rosy-crimson, very large flowers of good form. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- Mrs. Kinnard.**—Single, light pink. Very strong and vigorous.
Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- Pink Perfection.**—Single, bright rose-pink, lighter towards the centre. Fine long stems. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- Queen Mary.**—Double, pink shaded with salmon, a fine full flower of great beauty. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- Salmon Queen.**—Single, pale salmon-pink, with conspicuous yellow disc.
Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- Snowstorm.**—Double, pure white. Very long and erect stems.
Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- Mixed.**—A fine mixture for bordering, ranging from blush-white through shades of rose-pink to rich crimson, doubles and singles.
Per dozen .. 5/-

COLLECTION OF PYRETHRUMS.

Our selection of 12 named varieties, all distinct, for 12/-.

READ WHAT OUR SATISFIED CLIENTS WRITE.

Cressy, Victoria,
July, 1929.

"I am very pleased with the Roses you sent to me. They are strong plants."

Toorak,
August, 1929.

"The Roses you sent me are all well grown and doing splendidly."

Dimboola, Victoria,
July, 1929.

"Accept best thanks for splendid packing of Roses, all of which are doing well."

East Kew,
June, 1929.

"Please find enclosed cheque for delivery of Roses. These look quite good, and I am very pleased with them."

Pyrethrums are excellent for cutting and are very prolific.

HERBACEOUS, PERENNIALS, AND BORDERING PLANTS.

RHAPONTICUM (syn. *Centaurea*). CAUCASUS. Compositae.
pulchrum major.—A very effective herbaceous plant, with pink thistle-shaped flowers and smooth glaucous divided foliage. Summer flowering, hardy, and thrives in any open situation; $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. .. 2/6

RUDBECKIA—The Cone Flower. NORTH AMERICA. Compositae.
 Hardy herbaceous perennials, growing 4 to 6 feet high, and producing in Summer and Autumn, Sunflower-like flowers very freely. Very fine for cutting. Easy of cultivation in any soil or situation.

Autumn Glory.—Large single, golden-yellow, with cone-like centre; 6 feet .. 1/6
Golden Glow.—Large flowers, double, deep golden-yellow; 6 feet .. 1/6
purpurea (syn. *Echinacea*).—Petals deep ruby, long and narrow, with large cone-like centre. Very attractive; 4 feet .. 1/6

SALVIA—The Perennial Salvia. Labiatae.
 Very showy border plants of branching habit; flowers in dense spikes throughout the Summer and Autumn. They are very effective, and thrive anywhere.

azurea.—Sky-blue, very effective in Autumn; 3 feet .. 1/6
Bethellii.—Bright rosy-pink, tipped with white; 3 feet .. 1/6
Henryii.—A continuous flowering variety of bushy habit. Rosy-red flowers, with paler throat markings .. 1/6
leucantha (syn. *barbata*).—Rich purple, with silvery-grey calyces. Winter flowering; 4 feet .. 1/6
patens.—Bright rich blue, marked with white, producing flowers freely throughout the year .. 1/6
patens alba.—A pure white form of this desirable perennial; 18 inches .. 1/6
uliginosa.—Rich blue, marked with white, producing flowers freely throughout the year .. 1/6

SAPONARIA. EUROPE AND TROPICAL ASIA. Caryophyllaceae.
officinalis alba plena.—A hardy perennial, spreading plant, producing in Spring trusses of double, sweetly-scented pale blush-white flowers. Easy of cultivation .. 1/6

SCABIOSA—The Pincushion Flower. Dipsacaceae.
caucasica.—A delightful pincushion, producing its pale blue slightly-fringed flowers on stems 2 to 3 feet long throughout the year. One of the finest perennials for cutting, thriving in cool, moist soils. Per dozen, 15/- .. 1/6

SCHIZOSTYLIS—The Kaffir Lily. SOUTH AFRICA. Iridaceae.
 Dwarf, evergreen, spreading bulbous plants, producing erect spikes of attractive flag-like blooms in Summer and Autumn, thriving in well-drained open situations. Grown in pots for planting at any time.
coccinea.—Brilliant scarlet .. 1/6
Mrs. Hegarty.—Clear salmon-pink, flowering for a long period. One of the most beautiful of hardy Autumn flowers. Per dozen, 15/- .. 1/6

SCUTELLARIA. Labiatae.
baicalensis.—A dwarf perennial of 12 to 15 inches, producing during Summer and Autumn dense masses of rich violet Salvia-like flowers. Very effective .. 1/6

SILENE—The Cushion Pink. Caryophyllaceae.
Fortunei.—A pretty perennial, producing in Summer stiff branching stems, with cloud-like masses of fringed bright rose-pink flowers. Will thrive in almost any situation .. 1/6

SILPHIUM. NORTHERN AFRICA. Compositae.
perfoliatum.—A tall vigorous perennial, with large foliage, producing in late Summer heads of yellow Sunflower-like blooms. Very hardy; 6 feet .. 1/6

SOLIDALGO—Golden Rod. E. N. AMERICA. Compositae.
 A free-growing perennial, producing in Summer and Autumn dense heads of small feathery golden-yellow flowers. Very easy of cultivation .. 1/6

Perennial Salvias will thrive anywhere.

HERBACEOUS, PERENNIALS, AND BORDERING PLANTS.

SPIRAEA—see Astilbe, page 68.

STATICE—The Sea Lavender.

Plumbaginaceae.

Hardy perennials, with prostrate foliage, producing in Summer and Autumn tall, branching spikes of small paper-like flowers, which, when cut, last for months. They thrive in any sunny, well-drained situation.

caspia.—Very small foliage and tall sprays of pale violet flowers, growing to 4 feet high when established. Very effective 2/-

***dumosa**.—Dense cushions of pure silvery-grey flowers. Very free-flowering. Foliage dwarf; 12 inches 1/6

Gmelinii.—Of the same habit as latifolium, with dense masses of tiny blue flowers 1/6

latifolia.—Large oval foliage, producing immense branching panicles of tiny lavender-blue flowers. Very effective for cutting. Must be well established before its full beauty can be attained.

Per dozen, 15/- .. 1/6

STOKESIA—The Cornflower Aster.

AMERICA.

Compositae.

Very hardy evergreen perennials, producing in Summer and Autumn large Aster-like flowers on stems 12 to 18 inches long. Will grow anywhere.

cyanea.—Blue 1/6

cyanea alba.—Pure white 1/6

THALICTRUM—The Meadow Rue.

Ranunculaceae.

diptercarpum.—Hardy, herbaceous perennials, producing in Summer and Autumn tall spikes of 3 to 4 feet, which are covered in dense masses of small mauve flowers. Very dainty and effective when arranged for decoration with other flowers. Thrive in good, rich soil Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6

TRACHELIUM—The Throat Wort. MEDIT. REGIONS. Campanulaceae.

caeruleum.—A hardy perennial Campanula-like plant, producing in Summer and Autumn dense heads of tiny blue flowers on thread-like stems. Very effective 1/6

TRITOMA—see Kniphofia, page 82.

TROLLIUS—Globe Flowers.

Ranunculaceae.

The Globe-flowers are amongst the earliest perennials to make a show with their large globular buttercup-like flowers. They succeed in well-enriched soils in moist or damp situations.

europaeus.—Lemon-yellow; 2½ feet 1/6

Ledebouri.—Rich orange-yellow, flowering over a long period; 2½ feet .. 1/6

TULBAGIA.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Liliaceae.

violaceae.—An evergreen bulbous plant, producing trusses of attractive violet-mauve flowers almost throughout the year. Plant from April to October. Clumps Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6

TWEEDIA—syn. Oxypetalum.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Asclepiadaceae.

caerulea.—A hardy perennial, with silvery-grey foliage and pretty star-shaped pale blue flowers, opening almost throughout the year, and followed by long pods. Thrives in sunny, well-drained situation.

Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6

VERONICA—The Herbaceous Speedwell.

NEW ZEALAND.

Schrophulariaceae.

Useful showy perennials, producing quantities of their upright spikes densely clothed with small flowers in Summer. Thrives anywhere.

spicata.—Bright blue; 18 inches 1/6

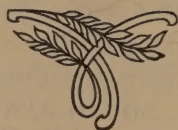
SERVICE.

We specially desire to be of service to all garden lovers, and are ready to give free advice, suggestions, and assistance to any of our clients in their horticultural difficulties.

Consult our SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

Sea Lavender lasts for months when cut.

Perennial Bordering Plants



A sub-section listing those plants which are most useful for small borders and path-edging, or for culture in ornamental vases.

Perennial BORDERING PLANTS

This list contains plants of suitable growth for the formation of small permanent borders or edgings of beds.

All available for planting from May to August.

ASTERS.

Compositae.

alpinus.—The true Alpine Aster, similar in habit to the well-known variety—**sub-caeruleus**—but dwarfer in habit and flowering several weeks earlier.

Per dozen, 3/6 ; per 50, 13/- ; per 100, 25/-.

sub-caeruleus.—The most attractive variety of the true Alpine Aster, producing in Spring countless upright stems, 9 inches high, each crowned with one large mauve daisy-like flower with golden disc. For bordering or small beds we know of nothing more pleasing than this easily-grown perennial.

Per dozen, 3/6 ; per 50, 13/- ; per 100, 25/-.

BUXUS—Box Edging.

ENGLAND.

Euphorbiaceae.

sempervirens.—An evergreen bushy bordering plant, forming a permanent border of 12 to 18 inches high. Can be trimmed to any shape.

Per dozen, 2/6 ; per 50, 8/- ; per 100, 15/-.

CONVALLARIA—The Lily of the Valley.

ENGLAND.

Liliaceae.

majalis.—The well-known hardy tuberous perennial, spreading freely in cool, shady, moist places. Flowering in early Spring. Very sweetly perfumed.

Per dozen, 3/6 ; per 100, 27/6.

HEUCHERA—Fairy Flowers.

NORTH AMERICA.

Saxifragaceae.

Dwarf foliage, from which arise masses of dainty coral flowers on stems 12 to 18 inches high. Flowering during Spring and Summer, their pretty blooms are invaluable for decoration. Any good garden soil suits them ; they prefer an open situation.

Mrs. Lynch.—Deep rich crimson, very large flowers. A very showy and continuous blooming variety

Per dozen, 12/- ; per 100, £4 1/6

Pink Fairy.—Very fine flowers of pale pink, tipped with deeper colour.

Per dozen, 12/- ; per 100, £4 1/6

Rosalie.—Rich carmine-pink, very free-flowering.

Per dozen, 12/- ; per 100, £4 1/6

LAVANDULA.

SOUTHERN EUROPE.

Labiatae.

Munstead Dwarf.—A dwarf, compact variety, bearing large spikes of bloom of a deeper shade than the common Lavender, and several weeks earlier.

Per dozen, 12/- ; per 50, £2/5/- ; per 100, £4 ; plants in pots, 1/6.

LYCHNIS.

BRITAIN.

Caryophyllaceae.

viscaria splendens.—A dwarf, bordering plant, forming neat tufts of prostrate foliage, from which rise in early Spring upright spikes of bright rose-coloured flowers, 12 inches high.

Per dozen, 3/6 ; per 50, 13/- ; per 100, 25/-.

NEPETA—Catmint.

SIBERIA.

Labiatae.

Mussini.—A highly decorative dwarf edging plant, forming a carpet of bluish-green foliage, covered with lavender blue flowers from Spring to Autumn. Thrives in driest of situations.

Divisions for bordering, per dozen, 3/6 ; per 50, 13/- ; per 100, 25/-.

Lily of the Valley needs a moist shady place.

Pinks—Perennial Bordering Pinks.

Caryophyllaceae.

Very free and continuously flowering varieties that have been locally raised and found very suitable for our conditions. Most of the varieties are very sweetly perfumed.

Price, per dozen, 12/- ; each, 1/3.

Amos.—Rose-pink, very large double flowers on long stems. Fine for cutting. Strongly perfumed.

Brightness.—A profuse bloomer. Single blush flowers with a very large deep striking eye.

Edith Gould.—Bright rose, with deep crimson base. Semi-double variety, producing masses of bloom.

Ena Parr.—Double, rose-pink, with deep eye. Compact habit.

Hursley.—Deep rose-pink, base of petals blotched darker. A very free-flowering dwarf variety.

Joyce Henning.—Dull crimson, with deep base. Very full double flowers and strongly perfumed.

Maurice Pritchard.—Very deep crimson, with deeper eye. Large full double flowers.

Mauvette.—A very fine self clear pale mauve-pink, sweetly perfumed.

Mrs. D. J. McKellow.—Deep old rose, with crimson centre, large double fringed flowers on clean stems. Very fine for cutting.

Mrs. E. V. Pritchard.—Bright velvety crimson, with almost black base. Very free-flowering. Double.

Robert Bursey.—Deep rose-pink, with darker eye. Very free-flowering, semi-double variety, strongly perfumed.

POLYANTHUS.

Primulaceae.

Hybrids.—A very fine selected strain of these attractive Spring flowering plants. Seedlings or divisions.

Per dozen, 1/6 ; per 50, 5/6 ; per 100, 10/-.

Strong flowering clumps in Spring, per dozen, 7/6.

PRIMROSE.

Primulaceae.

Blue Hybrids.—We have devoted a great deal of time and attention to building up our strain of these free-flowering popular plants, and can now claim that we have a strain that cannot be surpassed. The range of colouring is magnificent, shading from the pale mauves and azure blues to the deepest of purples and violets.

Strong plants of mixed colours, per dozen, 7/6.

PYRETHRUM (see Special List, page 87).

SAXIFRAGA—Megasea.

SIBERIA.

Saxifragaceae.

***cordifolia.**—A handsome hardy plant, with large evergreen heart-shaped leaves, and producing during the dull Winter and early Spring months brilliant rose-coloured flowers in dense trusses. The flowers, when cut, last for some considerable time. Thrives in a cool, partly shaded border, with moisture.

Per dozen, 12/- ; each, 1/6

STATICE.

Plumbaginaceae.

incana.—An ideal border for hot, dry situations. The evergreen foliage clusters close to the ground, and from it arises dense masses of pink everlasting flowers on 6-inch stems during Summer and Autumn.

Divisions for bordering : Per dozen, 7/6 ; per 100, 40/-.

THRIFT.

ENGLAND.

Plumbaginaceae.

A mossy green edging plant, producing white flowers in Spring. Thrives in cool, moist situations only.

Divisions for bordering, per dozen, 2/6 ; per 100, 15/-.

Pinks are very sweetly perfumed.

Viola.

Violaceae.

Maggie Mott.—Although in cultivation in England for many years, this charming Viola has only recently been introduced to this country. A large bed at our Nursery last season was much admired, blooming, as it does, continuously through late Spring, Summer, and Autumn. The fairly large flowers are soft mauve, with pale lemon blotch on the lower petal, and are deliciously perfumed. Being propagated from cuttings, the stock of this perfect bedding plant does not vary. Plants available in Spring.

Per dozen, 3/6 ; per 50, 13/6 ; per 100, 25/-.

Violets.

Violaceae.

Strong plants available April to October.

PRINCESS MARY.—An entirely new type of Violet, having the foliage and free-growing qualities of the single sorts, and producing quantities of giant flowers of a rich violet-blue, with a distinct cushion of extra petals in the centre, which are about half the size of the outer petals. Stems are strong and extra long. The perfume is most delicious, and noticeable even from one flower. The variety is a great advance on Mrs. D. Lloyd George, and all other such sorts.

Per dozen, 3/6 ; per 100, 24/-.

Count Brazza.—Double, pure white, very free-flowering. Per dozen .. 3/6

Lady H. Campbell.—Double, lavender-blue, very vigorous and free-flowering Per dozen .. 3/6

Mrs. D. Lloyd George.—Single, deep rich violet-blue, with small rosette in centre. Very richly perfumed. Strong grower. ..
Per 100, 17/6 ; per dozen .. 2/6

Neapolitan.—Double, pale mauve, a free-flowering variety of great beauty. Per dozen .. 3/6

Odorata-sulphurea.—Single, clear sulphur-yellow, small flowers. ..
Per dozen .. 5/-

Princess of Wales.—Single, deep violet, very large flowers on long stems. Strongly perfumed. .. Per 100, 17/6 ; per dozen .. 2/6

READ WHAT OUR SATISFIED CLIENTS WRITE.

Corio, Victoria,
July, 1929.

"Received the Roses in perfect condition. Many thanks."

Mt. Lawley, W.A.,
July, 1929.

"I wish to acknowledge receipt of the Roses and Violet plants. The plants arrived in splendid condition."

Ballarat,
November, 1929.

"Very pleased with the plants."

Ashburton, Victoria,
July, 1929.

"Glad to say I am satisfied with all plants received from you."

Ballarat, Victoria,
August, 1929.

"I'm pleased to say that things have opened up O.K., and I am sure will get along splendidly."

Violets are always favourites.

Section 4.

Alpines



These subjects are specially suited for growing on tops of wide walls, or on rockeries where full sun and ample moisture are available. All are strongly rooted plants.

Aster—Alpine Species.

This popular race includes several species which are of the greatest value in rock gardening. They grow only 6 to 10 inches high, and flower freely.

- alpinus.**—A lovely species, producing large bright violet flowers; 10 inches 1/6
- alpinus subcaeruleus.**—Mauve flowers, with yellow eye on stems of 9 inches 1/6
- Delavayi.**—Flowers of this variety are violet with a black-violet eye. Very handsome, and the largest growing of the Alpine Species .. 1/6
- Farrerii.**—Big Bear. A distinct variety, with long thread-like petals of deep violet; 1 to 2 feet 1/6
- oreophilus.**—A very lovely species. The flowers are violet, with a large yellow disc; 12 inches 1/6
- yunnanensis.**—A charming new species, bearing very large flowers with a double row of petals. Lilac-blue with yellow disc; 18 inches .. 1/6

TRAILING AND ROCKERY PLANTS.

- ANCHUSA.** SIBERIA. Boraginaceae.
myosotidiflora.—Grows to a height of 2 feet, bearing many sprays of light blue flowers like Forget-me-nots. Makes a charming clump. Very hardy 1/6
- ANEMONE.** Ranunculaceae.
decapetala.—Dainty creamy-white flowers on slender stems, 6 to 10 inches above much cut foliage 1/6
- AQUILEGIA.** EUROPE. Ranunculaceae.
pyrenaica.—A variety introduced from the Pyrenees, bearing solitary flowers of a pleasing shade of blue, like the well-known Granny's Bonnet 1/6
- ARABIS.** EUROPE. Cruciferae.
albida flore pleno.—This tiny carpeting plant thrives in the poorest soil, and revels in hot sun, making it specially suitable for rock garden work. Tiny fragrant flowers are borne a few inches above the foliage, which is nearly prostrate. Clumps. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- ARENARIA—Sandwort.** BALEARIC ISLANDS. Caryophyllaceae.
balearica.—A moss-like creeping plant, with small white flowers rising only about an inch. An excellent plant for covering damp rocks or fern stems 1/6
- ARMERIA—Thrift.** Plumbaginaceae.
mauritanica.—A dwarf, moss-like plant, forming neat tufts of dark green foliage, from which rise in Spring white flowers on 3 or 4 inch stems. Very hardy. Clumps 1/6
- Vindictine.**—A compact variety, with rich purplish-crimson flowers on stems 6 to 9 inches long. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- ARTEMISIA—The Dusty Miller.** N.E. ASIA. Compositae.
Stelleriana.—A very beautiful dwarf species, with charming silvery-grey foliage, and yellowish flowers. Thrives in sandy soil or near the sea. 1/6
- AUBRIETIA.** Cruciferae.
rosea splendens.—A showy trailing perennial of simple culture, with flowers of rich soft pink 1/6
- BELLIS—The True Daisy.** Compositae.
caerulescens.—This well-known plant grows in any soil or situation, and is most suitable for the rock garden. This variety has large flowers, growing to 3 inches high, with prostrate foliage 1/6
- CALANDRINIA.** PERU. Portulacaceae.
umbellata.—A neat, spreading plant of 6 inches, producing many flowered umbels of large glowing fiery magenta saucer-shaped flowers. Very showy. Needs full sun and light sandy soil 2/-

Why not make an Alpine Garden?

Campanula.

Campanulaceae.

These beautiful spreading Summer-flowering perennials thrive in moist situations.

See also page 69 for taller varieties.

- alliariaefolia**.—Spikes of drooping white bells and heart-shaped leaves, growing up to 3 feet 2/-
- carpatica**.—Dwarf trailing variety, with rich bluebell flowers; 6 inches .. 1/6
- collina**.—A splendid species, with deep blue bells; 9 inches 1/6
- garganica**.—A pretty trailing species, with bright blue star-shaped flowers having white centre; 4 inches 1/6
- garganica hirsuta**.—Soft grey foliage, with light blue flowers; 4 inches. 1/6
- isophylla**.—A loose, prostrate variety, with smaller and flatter flowers; 3 inches 1/6
- isophylla alba**.—A pure white variety of the above form 1/6
- Laurii**.—An unusual variety, with lavender-blue flowers. Very floriferous 1/6
- muralis**.—A pretty trailing form, with large purplish-blue flowers; 6 to 8 inches 1/6
- pseudo-Rainerii**.—A lovely hybrid, with large salver-shaped flowers on short stems over tufts of pretty hairy foliage; 2 to 3 inches .. 1/6
- pulla**.—Drooping bells of deep purple. A charming variety; 12 inches. 2/-
- pumila alba**.—Masses of charming white bells; 6 inches 1/6
- pumila Miss Willmott**.—Forms dwarf masses of about 6 inches high of light blue Harebells. Very effective. .. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- rapunculus**.—A fine rich blue Summer-flowering variety of 2 feet .. 1/6
- rhomboidalis**.—The glory of Swiss Meadows. Makes wide, spreading tufts of 12-inch stems richly hung with sapphire blue bells 1/6
- rotundifolia**.—The English Harebell. A very effective dwarf variety, with its attractive pale blue flowers produced on thin, wiry stems; 12 inches 1/6
- sarmatica**.—Heavily-laden stems of pale blue flowers, marked with hair-like lines, above grey wrinkled foliage; 12 inches 2/-
- speciosa**.—From a flat rosette of bristly grey leaves, the branching stems rise, carrying large violet bells; 9 to 12 inches 2/-

CERASTIUM. SOUTHERN EUROPE. Caryophyllaceae.

- tomentosum**.—Snow in Summer. A perennial of low creeping habit, with silvery-woolly foliage. Flowers white in Springtime, on stems 4 inches long 1/6

CHEIRANTHUS—Siberian Wallflower. Cruciferae.

- linifolius** (syn. *Erysimum linifolium*).—A charming dwarf trailing plant, producing attractive single, Wallflower-like blooms of pretty soft mauve. They thrive and flower freely in any situation; 6 inches Clumps 1/6

CONVOLVULUS. Convolvulaceae.

A useful trailing plant, with silvery-grey foliage and attractive wide flowers, opening in the sunlight.

- cantabricus**.—Pink flowers 1/6
- mauritanicus**.—Lavender-blue flowers 1/6

COTONEASTER. CHINA. Rosaceae.

The Cotoneasters are very hardy perennials, with attractive foliage and fruits, and grow in almost any soil and situation.

- congesta**.—Pretty, low, evergreen shrub, with bright red berries in Winter. Wide-spreading; 1 foot 2/6
- horizontalis**.—A shrub of low flat habit, growing 2 to 3 feet, with glossy green leaves that colour vividly in Autumn. The flowers are white, flushed with pink, and followed by bright red berries. Very effective. Per dozen, 18/- 2/-

CRUCIANELLA. Rubiaceae.

- stylosa**.—A dainty little plant of trailing habit, with pink bugle-flowers. Succeeds in any soil or situation; 9 to 12 inches 1/6

Good blooms only come to healthy plants in suitable ground.



PYRUS MALUS ELEYII.

This illustration shows the large attractive purplish fruits or "crabs" produced by this new flowering apple. See page 43 for fuller description of this and of other varieties. Price, 2/6 and 3/6.



LUPINUS POLYPHYLLUS HYBRIDS.

We have a very fine range of colours in these delightful Spring, Summer, and Autumn flowering perennials. See page 84.

Roots are available from May to October.

Mixed colours, 12/- per dozen.

ALPINE AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS.

CYCLAMEN.

Primulaceae.

These are very hardy and effective subjects for a rock garden. They grow from 8 to 12 inches.

- Atkinsii roseum.**—Pink flowers 1/6
cilicicum.—Pink, with carmine eye, and marbled foliage 1/6
europaeum.—Crimson, and very sweet scented 1/6
neapolitanum.—The ivy-leaved Cyclamen, with rosy-pink flowers, and foliage marbled with silver 1/6

DABOECIA—**St. Dabeoc's Heath.**—See page 22.

DIANTHUS.

Caryophyllaceae.

Alpinus Hybrids.—A charming race of rock pinks, forming dense cushions of moss-like foliage, from which arise in Springtime masses of single and semi-double sweetly-perfumed flowers on thin, wire-like stems.

12 Selected varieties for 12/-.
 6 Selected varieties for 7/6.

Price, each, 1/6.

- Amy.**—Semi-double, deep pink. Very fine and dwarf.
Beth.—Clear rose, with deeper veinings. Good double.
Betty.—Single, glistening silvery-mauve. Very free, large flowers.
Brightness.—Single, bright cerise-crimson, with dark eye. Large flowers.
deltoides.—Dwarf prostrate, single, bright pink flowers.
Ethel.—Large deeply-fringed flowers of deep rich rose, with deeper veinings.
Hilda.—Single, deep pink, with crimson eye. Very showy.
Joan.—Erect, single, free-flowering, pale pink.
Judy.—Single, bright rose-pink. Very compact moss-like foliage.
Mary.—Single, deep rose-pink, flaked with carmine.
Marie.—Single, deep rose, very regular well-formed flowers.
May.—Compact glaucous-foliaged plant, flowers deep rosy-carmine.
Pauline.—Single, rich rose-pink, very free-flowering.
Peggy.—Very deep rose-pink, with paler eye.
Phyllis.—Very erect, purplish-crimson. Large, single flowers.
Pinkie.—An extra fine rock pink, with compact grass-like foliage and erect semi-double, pale pink deeply-fringed flowers.
squarrosus.—A splendid dwarf variety with white flowers.

DIASCIA.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Scrophulariaceae.

Barbarae Salmon Queen.—A very attractive plant of simple cultural requirements, with spikes of salmon-pink flowers, with short spurs .. 1/6

EPIMEDIUM.

Berberidaceae.

macranthum.—One of the daintiest and most interesting plants for the rock garden. The young foliage is tinted bronze, and contrasts well with the flowers, the sepals of which are red and violet, with white spurs Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6

ERIGERON—Summer Star Wort.

Compositae.

aurantiacus.—A dwarf-growing plant from Turkestan, with glowing orange-coloured flowers and velvety foliage; 9 to 12 inches 1/6

ERINUS.

SOUTH EUROPE.

Scrophulariaceae.

alpinus carmineus.—A lovely rose-coloured variety of this pretty genus. Grows about 4 inches high in any ordinary soil on a sunny rockery .. 1/6

ERIOSTEMON obovalis—**Bendigo Wax Flower.**—See page 24.

EUPHORBIA.

Euphorbiaceae.

myrsinites.—Umbels of bright yellow flowers are carried 6 inches above the tufts of thick blue-grey foliage. A very attractive subject .. 2/-

FELICIA (syn. *Aster petiolatus*). SOUTH AFRICA.

Compositae.

petiolata.—An undershrub of more or less prostrate habit, producing through Spring and Summer masses of small rose-pink daisy-like flowers, which fade to Aster-blue 1/6

FUCHSIA.

Onagraceae.

procumbens (syn. *Kirkii*).—A distinct trailer, with small, round leaves and bronze-yellow flowers, followed by large berries, which turn red in Winter 1/6

Dainty and delightful—a bed of *Gypsophila*.

ALPINE AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS.

GENTIANA—The Gentian.

Gentianaceae.

These lovely and hardy alpine plants with their rich and brilliant shades of blue should have a place in every rock garden, where they are fairly easy of cultivation, needing mostly a moist and shady situation.

- acaulis.**—The big, almost stemless bells of richest blue are a delight in any garden 1/6
- cruciata.**—This variety produces whorls of dark, vivid blue flowers .. 1/6
- Farrierii.**—A very beautiful variety, with enormous blue trumpets, with sky-blue tips, and smooth narrow leaves 3/6
- Moorcroftiana.**—Pale blue flowers in terminal racemes are held on erect, rigid stems 6 inches high 2/-

GERANIUM.

Geraniaceae.

These thrive in any garden soil, and are too well known to need any explanation.

- Endressii.**—A trailer of free-growing habit, having bright rose-coloured flowers 1/6
- phaeum.**—The flowers of this variety are deep chocolate-brown, with green foliage. Of spreading habit 1/6
- sanguineum.**—A handsome species, with large blood-red flowers. 1/6
- sanguineum lancastrae.**—The best of all. Of prostrate habit, large rose-red flowers veined with purple, and beautiful green foliage. 1/6
- Traversii.**—Soft silvery foliage and palest pink flowers. 1/6
- Wallichianum.**—Clearest pale purple flowers. 1/6

GEUM.

Rosaceae.

- Borisii.**—A gorgeous plant for the rock garden. Of low-growing habit —9 to 12 inches—it produces from early Spring to late Autumn a constant succession of large fiery orange-scarlet flowers on short branching stems Per dozen, 12/- 1/6
- montanum.**—A dwarf, erect plant, with prettily puckered glossy foliage, and large clear yellow flowers on short stems, followed by pink-flushed whorls of seed 1/6

GYPSOPHILA.

Caryophyllaceae.

- repens rosea.**—A dwarf trailing plant, with silvery-grey foliage, covered in Spring and Summer with masses of attractive pale pink flowers .. 1/6

HELIANTHEMUM—Rock Roses.

Cistaceae.

The Rock Roses are dwarf evergreen perennials of free-flowering habit. They like full sun and provide masses of bloom from early Spring to late Autumn. Compact and quick-spreading, they thrive in any garden soil, and show to advantage particularly on rocks or raised beds.

Price, each, 1/6 ; 12/- per dozen.

- Beauty.**—Bright rose colour.
- Fireball.**—Brilliant flaming orange.
- Gold Tip.**—Pale green foliage, tipped with gold.
- rhodanthe carneum.**—Large flesh-pink flowers and silvery foliage.
- Rose Queen.**—Rose-coloured flowers.
- Rubens.**—Orange.
- Sudbury Gem.**—Rich crimson.
- The Bride.**—The best single, white with silvery foliage.
- tuberaria.**—Gay yellow flowers.

HYPERICUM.

Hypericaceae.

- coris.**—Dwarf, heath-like habit, and flowers of rich gold. Easy of cultivation 1/6
- fragile.**—A dainty trailer, with a profusion of large yellow flowers and glaucous foliage 1/6

JASOINE.

Campanulaceae.

- humilis.**—A dainty little plant like a dwarf fairy-blue Scabious, with compact rosettes of pretty foliage. .. Per dozen, 12/- 1/6

LINARIA—Toad Flax.

Scrophulariaceae.

- alpina.**—A lovely little Alpine plant, with glaucous green foliage and light purple flowers blotched with orange. Excellent for the rock garden, growing from 3 to 5 inches 1/6
- cymbalaria.**—The Kenilworth Ivy.—A pretty trailer, soon covering rockwork with masses of dainty lilac and orange flowers; 3 to 5 inches 1/6

Lovely Gentians thrive in a moist shady spot.

ALPINE AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS.

- LITHOSPERMUM.** Boraginaceae.
prostratum.—Beautiful carpeting plant, forming a dense mass, covered with rich Gentian-blue flowers from Spring to Autumn; 6 inches .. **1/6**
- LOBELIA.** Campanulaceae.
syphyllitica.—A taller variety of the well-known herb, with long spikes of fine blue flowers. Grows best in a shaded moist spot in a rockery. **1/6**
- LYCHNIS.** Caryophyllaceae.
alpina.—A charming little plant, with neat tufts of foliage and heads of pretty rose-coloured flowers **1/6**
pyrenaica.—A variety from the Pyrenees, with clusters of pretty pink flowers, growing to about 6 inches **1/6**
- MARGYRICARPUS.** SOUTH AMERICA. Rosaceae.
setosus.—The Pearlfuit or Rock Mistletoe. A low-growing evergreen heath-like plant of 12 to 18 inches, with attractive foliage. Small green flowers in Spring, followed by pearly white fruits, which persist for a long time. A delightful plant for trailing over a rockery. Very hardy **1/6**
- MENTHA—The Mint.** Labiatae.
Requienii.—A minute creeping herb from Corsica, forming a close green carpet from which arise tiny mauve flowers. Very strongly peppermint. **1/6**
- MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.** Ficoidaeae.
 An attractive race of succulents, which produces large brilliant-coloured flowers the whole Summer. They require a sun-baked position. Various colours—Red, yellow, orange, pink, magenta, etc. Per dozen, **5/-** .. **6d.**
- NEPETA—Cat Mint.** Labiatae.
mussini.—A highly decorative dwarf plant, quickly forming a carpet of bluish-green foliage. Lavender-blue flowers are produced with greatest freedom from Spring to Autumn. Will thrive in driest situation Clumps .. **1/-**
- NERTERA.** Rubiaceae.
depressa.—The Bead Plant. A creeping alpine, which forms a dense mat of foliage, covered with orange-coloured berries. Prefers a shady spot in the rock garden Per dozen, **12/-** .. **1/6**
- OMPHALODES.** Boraginaceae.
cappadocia.—A handsome dwarf plant, with neat tufts of oval leaves and loose, graceful sprays of lovely large Forget-me-not flowers. Is really best in partial shade **1/6**
- PAROCHETAS.** Leguminosae.
communis.—The Shamrock Pea. A pretty trailing plant, with clover-like leaves and clear azure-blue pea-shaped flowers **1/6**
- PHLOX.** Polemonaceae.
subulata rosea.—Moss pink. A prostrate plant, producing masses of mossy growth, covered in Spring with bright rose-pink flowers .. **1/6**
- PHYTEUMA.** Campanulaceae.
Scheuchzeri.—Slender stems carry rounded heads of deep violet-blue flowers above thick green foliage **1/6**
- PRIMULA.** Primulaceae.
capitata.—A lovely plant from the Himalayas, with large round heads of Tyrian-purple flowers during Summer and Autumn. Delights in a well-drained cool position, when it forms a most desirable plant; 12 inches high **1/6**
chionantha.—Tufts of long leathery grey-powdered foliage, and tall stems, from which dangle large creamy-white flowers, with a darker centre; 12 inches **1/6**
frondosa.—Pretty rosettes of powdered foliage, from which rise 3 to 4 inch flower stems, crowned with a head of light mauve flowers, with yellow eye. **1/6**
Juliana.—A lovely hybrid, flowering through the Winter and early Spring. The flowers are extremely large and intense crimson-magenta, with a rich golden eye. Habit of the common primrose. **1/6**

A garden is essential to a home.

ALPINE AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS.

- PRUNELLA** (syn. *Brunella*). Labiatae.
grandiflora.—Heads of violet-coloured flowers are produced all through the Summer. Good for a shaded part of the rock garden 1/6
- RETINOSPORA obtusa nana aurea** (see Shrubs and Trees, page 45).
- ROSMARINUS**—The Rosemary. Labiatae.
prostratus.—A dwarf prostrate form of the Rosemary, which forms a carpet of bright foliage, with pale blue flowers in Springtime. Very effective on dry banks. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- SANTOLINA**—The Lavender Cotton. Compositae.
MEDIT. EUROPE AND ASIA.
The Lavender Cottons are very dwarf, spreading shrubs, not exceeding 18 to 24 inches, with attractive silvery evergreen foliage, and bright yellow flowers produced in Summer. They are ideal for rockeries.
- Chamaecyparissus*.—Very dwarf and compact; 12 inches 2/-
pectinata.—A taller variety of 24 inches, with large golden flowers .. 2/-
- SAXIFRAGA** (*Saxifrage*). Saxifragaceae.
The finest of all rock garden subjects.
- barthoniensis*.—A rapid-growing variety of 10 inches, with stout, branching stems and large scarlet-crimson flowers 1/6
longifolia.—The Queen of Saxifrages, from the Pyrenees, produces handsome rosettes of silvery foliage and very large plumes of snowy-white flowers; 21 inches. A very lovely plant for rock crevices .. 1/6
Mrs. E. Piper.—A hybrid variety, with nice clear pink flowers; 6 inches. Late 1/6
muscoïdes.—Low carpeting and mosslike, with creamy-white flowers on stems of a little more than an inch long 1/6
- SCHIZOCENTRON**. Melastromaceae.
procumbens.—A low, creeping plant, forming a dense carpet rooting at the joints. The large flowers, which are produced solitary, are clear rosy-purple, and most effective. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- SCUTELLARIA**. Labiatae.
indica japonica.—A very easily grown rock-garden subject. An attractive species, with greyish foliage and purple-blue flowers in Summer; 6 inches 1/6
- SEDUM**—Stonecrop. Crassulaceae.
Charming plants, possessing great diversity of character, mostly of dwarf and spreading growth. Useful for carpeting, also for covering rockwork. They thrive in dry situations.
- album*.—Pretty white flowers in Summer time; 3 inches 1/6
elegans.—Bright yellow flowers; 8 inches 1/6
kamtschaticum.—Dark green leaves and yellow flowers 1/6
sparium roseum.—Bright rose colour; 6 inches 1/6
spectabile.—Brilliant. A tall-growing variety, which produces flat heads of reddish-crimson flowers in Autumn 1/6
- SEMPERVIVUM**—The Houseleek. Crassulaceae.
arachnoideum.—A mass of small woolly rosettes, the leaves being joined together by webs. Pretty purple flowers. Quite the best; 4 inches 1/6
- SILENE**. Caryophyllaceae.
Saxifraga.—Of dwarf, spreading growth, with white flowers, resembling miniature single pinks 1/6
Schaffa.—A dwarf procumbent species of rambling nature, with bright rose-coloured flowers 1/6
- STATICE**. Plumbaginaceae.
incana.—A very dwarf variety, with small evergreen foliage, closely clustering on the ground in rosette form. Attractive pink flowers are borne in trusses 6 to 9 inches high 1/6
minuta.—A variety that grows only 4 inches high, and has bright red flowers 1/6
- TEUCRIUM**. Labiatae.
Chamaedrys.—A picturesque dwarf sub-shrub, with glossy dark green leaves and whorls of bright pink flowers; 12 to 18 inches 1/6

Do not manure just before planting.

ALPINE AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS.

THYMUS—Rock Thyme.

Labiatae.

Showy plants of great value for carpeting sunny slopes, and for planting in dry walks. They grow about 4 to 6 inches, and flower all through the Summer.

nitidus.—An attractive variety, forming little heads of moss-like growth, which are covered with masses of flowers during Summer 1/6

Serpyllum.—A dwarf, spreading mass, covered with tiny mauve flowers. 1/6

TIARELLA.

Saxifragaceae.

cordifolia.—Beauty in a shaded place. The Foam Flower. White, feathery panicles and palmate foliage, beautifully spotted, make this a good rock garden subject 1/6

TUNICA.

Caryophyllaceae.

saxifraga.—This is a glorious plant, which needs a sunny position. It is of trailing habit, and throws up a profusion of sprays of little, delicate pink flowers all the Summer ; 4 inches 1/6

VERONICA—Dwarf Rock Species.

Scrophulariaceae.

incana.—Pretty silvery foliage and spikes of blue flowers ; 1 foot .. 1/6

prostrata (syn. *Rupestris*).—A dwarf, trailing species, with rich deep blue flowers. Very effective. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6

VIOLA.

Violaceae.

bosniaca.—A charming plant like a tiny bedding viola, with a long succession of baby Pansy flowers of clear rosy-mauve. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6

VIOLETS (see page 93).

ZAUSCHNERIA.

Onagraceae.

californica.—The Californian Fuchsia. A brilliant rock plant for a hot, dry situation, a 12-inch mass of flaming scarlet in Autumn 1/6

CATALOGUES.

This list of General Nursery Stock is specially designed to cover a period of two years, 1930-1931, at the end of which it will be revised, obsolete or unsatisfactory subjects cut out, and new and more desirable ones added.

Catalogues for special subjects are issued in due season—Dahlia, Gladioli, and Chrysanthemum List in August ; Bulb List in January ; Rose List in March—and all of these are post free on application. Have your name put on our Mailing List.

If these Catalogues are of little interest to you, we shall be grateful if, instead of destroying them, you would pass them on to some other garden-lover.

Tired soil will not grow healthy plants.

Section 5.

Fruit Trees.

Time to Plant.—Deciduous trees can be successfully planted from June to end of August, but in the drier parts early planting is advisable, whereas in cold wet situations the late planting gives best results.

Treatment of Trees on Arrival.—Unpack immediately and heel the roots in a trench and cover with fine soil. Before planting, trim the ends of roots. With Pears, cut off the tap roots, leaving only about four inches.

Planting.—In planting, avoid wet weather, and also dry winds. In digging hole do not make it too deep, 6 inches is sufficient, or just enough to admit the highest roots being just below the ground level. Make the centre of the hole slightly higher than the sides, to give the roots a downward tendency. Work fine soil around the roots, and firm it well.

Caution.—Do not apply artificial manure direct to the roots or it will burn. It can be safely applied when roots are covered with the first layer of soil.

Pruning.—Prune all freshly planted trees before they commence to shoot. The branches should be cut back to within 4 to 6 inches from the fork to an outside bud. The second season, thin out and leave only one-third or one-half the wood on main branches and follow same procedure annually, until nine main limbs are formed. Then you have your permanent tree.

Cross Fertilisation.—It is now a well-established fact that the cropping qualities of certain varieties of fruit trees are greatly improved by cross pollination, and, consequently, it has become a matter of greater importance to orchardists to plant varieties that bloom at the same time in close proximity to one another.

Not only do better crops prevail amongst orchards which are subjected to this treatment, but the number of windfalls is reduced to a minimum, as properly fertilised fruits do not fall to anything like the extent that do partially fertile ones.

The following lists include varieties which are in full bloom sufficiently close to each other to be of value to one another for pollination purposes.

NOTE.—The date of full blooming in the majority of varieties in list No. 2 of Apples is only a few days after those enumerated in list No. 1.

Pollination Lists.

APPLES.

No. 1.

Alfriston	Jonathan	Rokewood
American Pearmain	King David	Sturmer
American Summer	Munroe's (Dunn's	Statesman
Gravenstein	Favourite)	Stewart's Seedling
	Pomme de Neige	Tasma (Democrat)

No. 2.

Cleopatra	Granny Smith	Williams' Favourite
Delicious	Reinette du Canada	Yates
Esopus Spitzenberg	Stone Pippin	

No. 3.

American Mother	Glengyle Red	Five Crown, or
Crown Beauty	Rome Beauty	London Pippin

The best sorts to plant with Jonathan are—

Alfriston	Stone Pippin	Granny Smith
Munroe's Favourite	Statesman	

PEARS.

With some varieties of Pears, such as Keiffer's Hybrid, it is necessary to plant others, such as Howell or Broom Park.

The blossoming period of the Pear extends over twenty days, so most of the other varieties help to pollinate each other.

Plant with your mind on the future.

FRUIT TREES.

PLUMS.

No. 1.

Angelina Burdett

Diamond

Fellenberg

No. 2.

Early Orleans

Jefferson

Prune Sugar

Giant

President

Prune Splendour

Grand Duke

Prune d'Agen

No. 3.

Green Gage

Egg Plum

Pond's Seedling

Early Rivers

Coe's Golden Drop

Washington

ALMONDS.

Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/- ; per 100, £5.

Brande's Jordan.—Heavy bearer, strong grower, tender shell.

Burbank.—Vigorous grower.

Early Jordan.—Early, paper shell.

Golden State.—Fine large nuts, thin shelled.

Hatches' Nonpareil (Californian Papershell).—A good variety.

I.X.L.—One of the best ; nuts large and shell soft.

Peerless.—Good sweet nut ; paper shell.

APPLES.

Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/- ; per 100, £5.

Alfriston.—Cooking. Large green and heavy bearer. Season, medium to late. Keeps well in cool store.

American Summer-Pearmain (Sunnyside).—A pretty coloured dessert. Season, early in February, when other sorts are scarce.

American Mother.—Dessert of excellent quality. Yellow flesh, and something like a Jonathan, only earlier.

Banks' Red Gravenstein.—Dessert. Similar to the Gravenstein, except in its colour, which is a dull red. Mid-season.

Cleopatra.—Dessert. Conical, with yellow skin, covered with small white dots. Flesh white, juicy, and of superior quality. A leading variety.

Cox's Orange Pippin.—Richly flavoured dessert. Round and flat, of greenish-yellow, shaded and splashed with red stripes.

Crown Beauty.—Dessert. As its name implies, it is a cross between the well-known export Apples, Five Crown and Rome Beauty. In shape and size it resembles a perfect Five Crown, and in colour the rich markings of a well-coloured Rome Beauty. It combines the good flavoured eating qualities of its parents, and is equally productive. The leaf, growth, and habits of the trees might well be mistaken for Five Crown.

Delicious.—Dessert. Oblong, conical, with prominent crown and deep eye, yellow striped, and shaded rich red. Exquisite flavour and good keeper.

Elsie Grant.—Dessert. Raised by T. H. Grant, of Pakenham, who described it as blight proof. Is a cross between Yates and Rokewood, and the fruit is very attractive. Crops well. Late.

Emperor Alexandra.—Cooking. Very large, with soft flesh. Season, early.

Esopus Spitzenberg.—Dessert. Conical, rich red, superior quality. Good export.

Five Crown.—Superior for cooking or dessert. Round, clear waxen yellow.

Granny Smith.—Dessert. Conical, bears well. Good for export or keeping.

Glengyle Red.—Dessert. A sport from Rome Beauty, having all its qualities, but is red all over. Late.

No order is too small to be capably handled.

FRUIT TREES.

APPLES—*continued.*

- Jonathan.**—Dessert. Round to conical. Yellow, almost covered with rich dark red in sun. A prolific bearer. The best apple for market or export.
- King Cole.**—Dessert. A blight-proof apple, which is rapidly finding favour with planters. In shape, like a Jonathan, but lighter in colour. Keeps well. Late.
- King David.**—Dessert. Highly coloured, heavy bearer, hard yellowish flesh, ripens just before Jonathan.
- Munroe's Favorite.**—Cooking or dessert. Round, yellow, with reddish-brown flush in sun. Good exporter.
- Northern Spy.**—Fine dessert. Round, yellow, handsomely striped, and flushed a purplish-yellow. Yellow flesh.
- Pomme de Neige.**—A favourite dessert. Round, deep red, flesh snow white, tender, juicy, and sweet.
- Red Rome Beauty** (raised by Mr. A. Herbert).—Dessert. Like Rome Beauty, except in colour. A frequent winner at the Royal Show. Late.
- Red Shoreland Queen.**—Dessert. A sport from the pretty, early Shoreland Queen. In shape, something like a Jonathan, but lighter in colour. Keeps well. Late.
- Red Statesman** (Warrior).—Dessert. When known, this variety will be largely planted, being a red sport from the well-known Chandler or Statesman. Late.
- Reinette du Canada.**—Dessert. Round, green, small dots on skin. An old favourite. Flesh yellowish-white, firm, juicy, and rich flavour.
- Rome Beauty.**—Dessert. Round and flat, yellow, flushed and striped with red. Heavy bearer. Keeps well. Export variety.
- Statesman** (Chandler).—Dessert. Conical, yellow, striped and flushed red. Heavy bearer and good keeper.
- Stewart's Seedling.**—Cooker. Large, green and yellow, with red cheek. First-class culinary variety, and cool-stores well. Late.
- Stone Pippin.**—Cooker. Greenish-yellow, with faint flush in sun. A well-known old keeping variety.
- Sturmer.**—The leading apple in Tasmania. Flesh firm, crisp, and rich. Skin yellow and brownish-red. Suits cool districts. Late.
- Tasma** (Democrat).—Dessert. Large dark red apple, heavy and early bearer. Of good quality, and keeps well. Late.
- Williams' Favorite.**—Cooking or dessert. Conical, skin dark red. A consistent bearer. Strong grower. Ripe in January.
- Yates.**—Dessert. Round and flat, skin yellow, splashed and shaded a handsome deep red. A heavy bearer and late keeper.

APRICOTS.

Prices : Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/- ; per 100, £5.

- Alsace.**—Large, rich, and good.
- Beuagé.**—Oval, highly coloured. Tree starts bearing young. Early season.
- Campbellfield Seedling.**—Large, golden-yellow. Bears well. Medium season.
- Early Moorpark.**—Resembles Moorpark. Good bearer. Early.
- Mansfield Seedling.**—Large. One of the best grown. Medium season.
- Moorpark.**—A well-known apricot. Medium season.
- Oullin's Early Peach.**—Delicious flavour. Good bearer.
- St. Ambrose.**—Large, rich, and good. Medium season.

CHERRIES.

Prices : Each, 2/- ; per dozen, 18/-.

- Bedford Prolific.**—Large black cherry. Heavy bearer. Medium season.
- Black Eagle.**—Large, regular bearer. Medium season. Good.
- Bigarreau Twyford.**—Pale yellow and red. Excellent quality. Large and early.
- Burgsdorf's Seedling.**—A first-class black variety. Early.
- Californian Advance.**—Large, purple. Early.
- Eagle's Seedling.**—Large, black, prolific. Medium season.
- Early Lyons.**—Large, black cherry. Heavy bearer. Early.
- Florence.**—Dark red, with firm flesh. Good bearer. Good market kind. Hardy and late.
- Kentish.**—Small, red. Best variety for jam. Very prolific and early.
- St. Margaret.**—Large, black cherry. First-class market variety. Late.

Only perfect plants leave our Nurseries.

FRUIT TREES.

FIGS.

Prices : Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/-.

Brown Ischia
Brown Turkey

San Domingo (Black)
White Adriatic
Large Black Genoa

White Genoa
White Marseilles

LOQUATS.

Prices : Each, 2/- ; per dozen, 18/-.

Named varieties of Loquats are budded on Quince stocks, by this means they are made to bear fruit when quite young.

Fernbank Prolific
Golden Shoreland

Herd's Mammoth
Japanese Mammoth
Thames Prize

Large Orange
Morrison's Pride

NECTARINES.

Prices : Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/-.

Goldmine.—Very large fruit, juicy and sugary. A most delicious flavour.

Hunt's Tawny.—Pale orange and deep red. One of the best.

Newboy.—Large handsome fruit of crimson colour. Flesh white, juicy, and sweet.

Shoreland Tawny.—A first-class, medium variety.

Stanwick.—Large, first-class quality. Late.

PEACHES.

Prices : Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/- ; per 100, £5.

Alexander's Early.—Highly coloured, fine quality, freestone. Early.

Amsden's June.—Highly coloured, large, and sandy-skinned. Early.

Briggs' Red May.—Highly coloured. Very early. Rich and juicy.

Early Crawford.—A good canning Peach. Freestone, rich yellow flesh. Highly coloured. Early.

Elberta.—Large, handsome, bears well. Good drying Peach. Medium.

Hale's Early.—Lightly coloured, hardy, and good. Just follows Briggs'.

Hale's Early Canada.—Highly coloured. First quality. Early.

Late Crawford.—Large. Good for market or canning.

Nicholl's Orange Cling.—Large, round, skin deep yellow, with a red cheek in sun. Firm yellow flesh. A favourite canning variety.

Phillips' Cling.—Mid-season. A favourite variety.

Pullar's Cling.—Large, highly-coloured Peach. Heavy bearer. Ripe in March. A favourite for canning purposes.

Royal George (Slipstone).—Large, magnificent quality, good bearer. One of the best mid-season varieties.

Sneed.—Medium size. Skin creamy-white. Ripe a week earlier than Briggs'.

Tuscan.—Large, early. Good for market or canning.

Wiggins.—A large good-coloured, early freestone. Ripe about Christmas.

PEARS.

We guarantee all our Pears to be worked on Pear Seedlings

Prices: Each 1/6; per dozen, 15/-; per 100, £5.

Beurre Bosc.—Dessert. Large, long Pear. First-class quality.

Beurre de Capiaumont.—One of the best dessert varieties.

Broom Park.—Dessert. Medium size. Late.

Gansell's Bergamot.—Good dessert Pear. Hardy.

Howell.—Light waxen yellow. Heavy bearer. Mid-season.

Josephine de Malines.—One of the best late dessert varieties.

Keiffer's Hybrid.—Hardy, excellent quality, with a flavour of pineapple.

Packham's Triumph.—A first-class all-round Pear.

Vicar of Winkfield.—One of the best late kinds. Large. Cooking.

Winter Nelis.—First-class late dessert. Well known.

Williams Bon Chretien.—Well-known variety. Dessert.

Winter Cole.—Good late dessert. A favourite on interstate markets.

If you desire the best, we are able to supply it.

FRUIT TREES.

PLUMS.

Worked on Myrabolan Stocks, which will not sucker.

Prices : Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/- ; per 100, £5.

- Angelina Burdett.**—Large, early, purple. Highly recommended.
Coe's Golden Drop.—A well-known and profitable plum. Late.
Cherry Plum.—Early variety. Makes a very profitable hedge and breakwind when planted 6 feet apart.
Clyman.—Dark purple and firm. A profitable early variety. Matures before others of its class.
Damson, Old English.—Best variety for jam. Medium.
Damson, Crittenden.—Large, good bearer. Late.
Diamond, Black.—Large, profitable, and prolific.
Early Orleans.—Well-known early Plum.
Grand Duke.—Profitable variety. Large, purple.
Green Gage.—An old well-known variety.
Jefferson.—Large, yellow. Very sweet and good.
President.—Large oblong, purple. Flesh firm and sweet. Good keeping quality.
Prune d'Agen.—The standard Prune for drying.
Prune Splendor.—A perfect Prune, ripening early.
Prune Sugar.—A superior Prune, a good grower, carrying a large crop of fruit.
Pond's Seedling.—Very large red Plum.
Yellow Egg, or Magnum Bonum.—Large, well-known variety.

PLUMS JAPANESE.

Prices : Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/- ; per 100, £5.

All these Plums are good bearers, and are noted for their small stones and early fruiting qualities. Fine subjects for training on fences or walls.

- Burbank.**—A vigorous grower, and an early prolific bearer.
Formosa.—A prolific variety, ripening just before Burbank.
Kelsey.—Greenish-yellow, covered with red on sunny side. A good drying Plum.
October Purple.—A heart-shaped Plum. Flesh amber yellow, firm, but juicy.
Santa Rosa.—Large purple-crimson, good quality Blood Plum. Ripens before Burbank.
Satsuma or Blood.—Tree is very hardy and vigorous. Fruit large and globular. Colour dark red. Very rich and juicy.
Wickson.—A beautiful crimson with a white bloom. A good variety.
Wright's Early.—The earliest variety. Very much like Burbank.

QUINCES.

Prices : Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/-.

- Apple Shaped.**—Medium sized, very prolific.
Champion.—A fine smooth-skin variety. A general favourite.
Manning's Seedling.—The very best Quince. Strong grower, and very heavy cropper.
Meeche's Prolific.—Large, with smooth skin. Delicious, tender, and unsurpassed for cooking.
Pear-shaped.—Very large, and fine variety.
Portugal.—Very large, and late ripening.
Rea's Mammoth.—Very large, early, and a fine colour.
Smyrna.—One of the best early-fruiting varieties.
Van Deman.—One of the very best, a heavy and early bearer.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.

Chestnut, Spanish		2/6
Guava, Purple (<i>Psidium Cattleianum</i>).	 Per dozen, 15/-	1/6
Medlar, large fruited		2/-
Mulberry, Black		3/6
Mulberry, White.	 Per dozen, 15/-	1/6
Nuts and Filberts, assorted varieties.	 Per dozen, 18/-	2/-
Persimmon, several varieties		3/6
Pomegranate (<i>Punica granatum</i>).	 Per dozen, 15/-	1/6
Walnut, dwarf, prolific.	 Per dozen, 18/-	2/-
Walnut Sardinian, thin shelled		2/6

We will advise you what, when, and where to plant.

Citrus Fruits.

Available May to October.

Acclimatised Balled Plants, each, 7/6 and 10/-.

Unacclimatised Plants (Not Balled), each, 3/6 ; per dozen, 40/-.

Our acclimatised Citrus are strong, healthy budded plants, which, when carefully balled, transplant without risk. Available from May to September.

As Citrus Trees have really no dormant period, they require a little more care and attention while young than most trees.

GRAPE FRUITS—

Marsh's Seedless.—Large, and almost seedless.

Triumph.—Medium size, and smooth clear skin.

MANDARINS—

Beauty of Glen Retreat.—Large, and of fine flavour.

Emperor.—Large, regular bearer.

Thorny.—Small, solid, fine flavour.

ORANGES—

Blood.—Medium size, flesh blood colour. Dwarf.

Late Valencia.—Fine round fruit, with smooth skin. Late ripening.

Mediterranean Sweet.—Remarkable for its early bearing and late ripening. Splendid flavour.

Parramatta.—Large and hardy. Fine flavour.

Queen.—Large round, skin thin and deeply coloured.

Seville.—Fruit large and flat, very solid. The best variety for jam making.

St. Michael.—Medium size, deep colour, thin skin.

Washington Navel.—The finest and largest of all. Good cropper.

LEMONS—

Eureka.—In every respect like a Lisbon. Best tree, almost thornless.

Lisbon.—The well-known and best of all varieties.

Sweet Rind.—Large fruit of even size. Good Summer-bearing variety.

Villa Franco.—Strong, vigorous grower, with few thorns. Fruit oblong.

LIMES, CITRONS, SHADDOCKS—

Lime West Indian.—Small and prolific.

Lime Tahitian.—Strong, heavy cropper. Juicy fruit, and almost thornless.

Citron Bengal.—Large, round.

SPECIAL NOTE.—When Citrus trees leave our nurseries in the condition known as “balled”—that is, with earth packed tightly round the roots to prevent too rapid evaporation or drying out, and then wrapped in hessian—the correct method is to cut the string and plant hessian and all without disturbing the roots. The covering will quickly rot. But further treatment is necessary; unless very heavy and persistent rains fall shortly after planting, the tree is likely to starve on account of the tightly packed earth never having been thoroughly wet. We advise that, frequently, during the first season particularly, the garden hose be placed at the foot of the tree with a gentle trickle, and that this be left for at least 24 hours. This will moisten the hard ball, and allow the roots to make a passage through. The tree will then thrive amazingly.

Berries, Currants, etc.

STRAWBERRIES.

Available from May to September.

- Hackett's Giant.**—Produces immense bunches of berries of large size. Strong grower, with enormous foliage. Per dozen .. 2/6
- Leura.**—A great cropper, fruiting continuously from November to April. Per 100, 7/6 ; per dozen .. 1/-
- Melba.**—Fruit large and of the best flavour, will bear good crops from November to May Per 100, 7/6 ; per dozen .. 1/-
- Sunbeam.**—Strong grower, fruit large and good colour, heavy cropper for a long season Per 100, 7/6 ; per dozen .. 1/-

CURRENTS.

Per dozen, 6/- ; per 100, 40/-.

Assorted Varieties.—Red, white, and black fruited.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Per dozen, 6/- ; per 100, 40/-.

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Billy Dean (Red) | Green Oak (Green) | Yellow Lion (Yellow) |
| Crown Bob (Red) | Roaring Lion (Red) | |

RASPBERRIES.

Per dozen, 2/6 ; per 100, 15/-.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Northumberland Fillbasket | Thornless Fillbasket |
|---------------------------|----------------------|

LOGANBERRIES.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Black Fruited | Per dozen, 12/- ; each, 1/3 |
| Red Fruited | Per dozen, 9/- ; each, 1/- |

HIMALAYAN BLACKBERRY. Per dozen, 12/- ; each, 1/6.

PASSION VINES (in Pots).

Available at any season.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Black Passion Fruit (<i>Passiflora edulis</i>). | Per 100, 60/- ; per dozen, 9/- .. 1/- |
| Banana Passion Fruit (<i>Tacsonia Mollissima</i>). | Per dozen, 15/- .. 1/6 |

RHUBARB ROOTS.

Available May to September.

- Early Albert.**—A fine early medium-sized variety Per dozen, 9/- 1/-
- Early Giant.**—Large stalks of good colour and fine flavour. Per dozen, 9/- 1/-
- Topp's Winter Improved.**—An erect grower, producing fine crops throughout the year Per dozen, 9/- 1/-
- Wilson's Winter Ruby.**—Stout, short stalks of bright scarlet colour. Good flavour Per dozen, 9/- 1/-
- Mold's Crimson Winter.**—Richly coloured and deliciously flavoured variety. Per dozen, 18/- 2/-

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Available May to September.

Connover's Colossal.—Strong plants, 25 for 5/- ; 50 for 7/6 ; 100 for 12/6.

HERBS.

Strong Clumps, each, 6d. ; per dozen, 5/-.

- | | | |
|-------------|------|----------------|
| Horseradish | Mint | Thyme (Common) |
| Lavender | Rue | Thyme (Lemon) |
| Marjoram | Sage | Wormwood |

Our standard for production is very high.

Garden Sundries.

GARDEN STAKES.

Jarrah.

Inch square.

Four feet, 4/- per dozen.

Five feet, 4/6 per dozen.

Six feet, 5/- per dozen.

Hardwood.

Inch square.

Four feet, 3/6 per dozen.

Five feet, 4/- per dozen.

Six feet, 4/6 per dozen.

Bamboo.

4 feet long, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch in diameter. Clean and Strong.

2/- per doz. ; 15/- per 100.

WOOD LABELS.

Bundles of 100, 6 inch - - - - - 2/6 per 100

„ „ 12 inch - - - - - 6/- per 100

DUROGRAPH LABELS.

Made of thin sheet copper for hanging. Use an ordinary black pencil or nail, and the writing thus impressed can never be obliterated.

Price : 1/- per doz. ; 7/6 per 100.

DESTRUXOL.

DESTRUXOL, a contact and a fumigating spray, non-injurious to the most delicate blossom, can readily be applied at any time throughout the growing season, and it efficiently combats such insects as mealy bugs, rose chafer, aphids of all kinds, hoppers, maggots, leaf-beetles, and caterpillars in their egg and larvae state. It is deadly against red spider and scale in its migratory state.

DESTRUXOL will eliminate mildew in all its stages during any part of the growing season without causing injury to bloom or foliage.

For mealy bug, scale, mildew, blight, or rust control, use DESTRUXOL in strength

2 teaspoonfuls per gallon of water, or

1 quart to 100 gallons of water.

DESTRUXOL can be safely used throughout the day, best results being obtained during the heat of the day.

Stir vigorously the concentrated DESTRUXOL each time any solution is mixed for spraying.

When mixing DESTRUXOL, add at first only a small amount of water while stirring or agitating vigorously. Then add the balance of the water.

PRICE OF DESTRUXOL.

1-oz. Bottles - - - - - 2/-

2-oz. „ - - - - - 3/3

4-oz. „ - - - - - 4/6

1-oz. makes 3 to 5 gallons of spray.

VOLCK

The Scientific Orchard and Garden Insecticide.

EFFECTIVE, SAFE, AND EASY TO USE.

What is Volck?

VOLCK is a white oil emulsion, and is unique in the fact that it can be used on delicate plants with perfect safety. It is commonly used on tender foliage such as ferns and orchids without injury, and can be applied at any period of the year. This factor of safety makes VOLCK a suitable spray for all kinds of plants, flowers, vegetables, berries, shrubs, ornamental bushes, deciduous and citrus trees. It is used all over the world for the control of citrus pests in commercial groves, and is now being used for control of codlin moth, San Jose scale, mealy bug, etc., on apple, pear, and other fruit trees. The appearance of the plants after treatment with VOLCK is one of the strongest points in its favour. The foliage becomes bright and glossy, leaving the plant most attractive and adding to its intrinsic value. Another big advantage of VOLCK is that it is nice to handle; no disagreeable odour, no smarting of the eyes, no harsh skin. It is simple and safe to use.

Red Spider, Scale, Aphides, Thrip, Mildew, and other Pests.

It kills in all stages: egg, larvae, and fully grown, thus you can attack the insects and pests when they are most easily killed.

Proportions for mixing Volck.

VOLCK is customarily used at the strength of 1 per cent. or 2 per cent.—that is, 1 or 2 parts to 100 parts of water.

To make 1 pint of spray, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ level teaspoonfuls VOLCK.

To make 1 quart of spray, use $2\frac{1}{2}$ level teaspoonfuls VOLCK.

To make 1 gallon of spray, use 3 level teaspoonfuls VOLCK.

To make 5 gallons of spray, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint VOLCK.

To make 50 gallons of spray, use $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon VOLCK.

Price of Volck.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -Pint tin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/-
1-Pint tin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/6
1-Quart tin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6/6

Our Opinion.

We have found VOLCK the finest of all sprays for the control of all scale pests, and have every confidence in recommending it to our clients.

HODGINS NURSERIES PTY. LTD.,
ESSENDON.

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ADVANCED PLANT DEPARTMENT.

We have a large stock of trees and shrubs in advanced plants, which will make a show immediately.

We shall be pleased to supply on application a list of these plants suitable for any purpose.

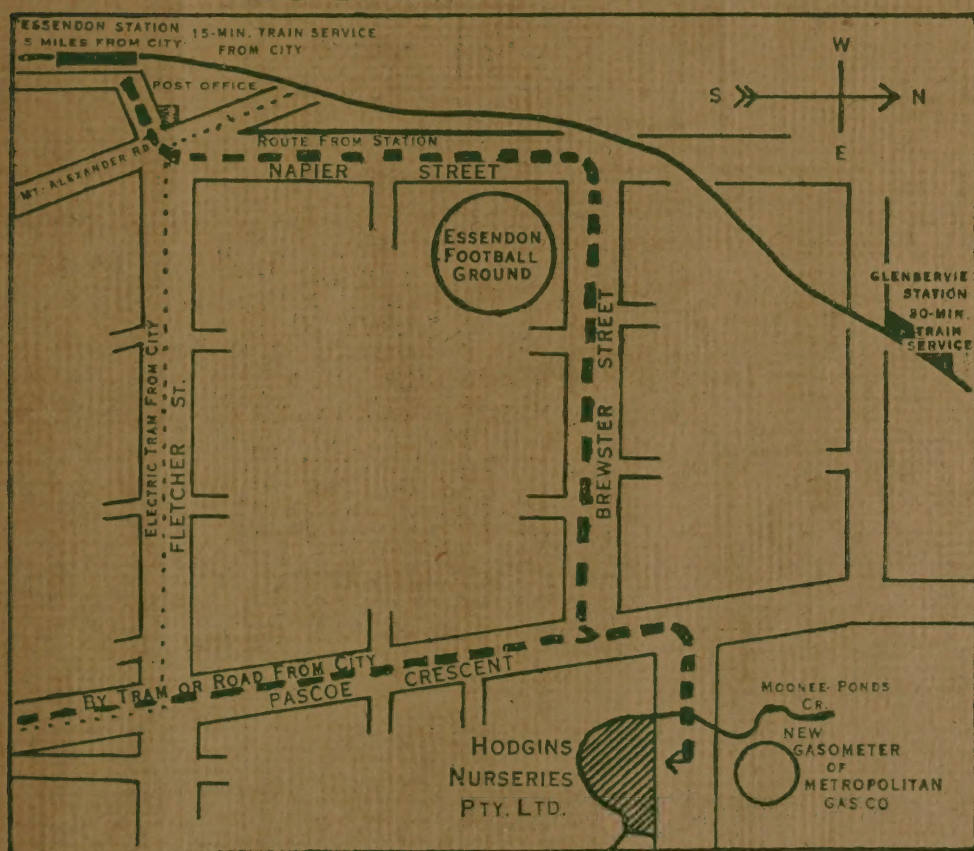
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Directions to

HODGINS NURSERIES PTY. LTD., ESSENDON.

HODGINS NURSERIES PTY. LTD., Head Office, Plant Nursery, and Distributing Centre are situated in Moreland Road, opposite a prominent landmark, the Gasometer of the Metropolitan Gas Co. From Essendon Station (15-minute service) walk by way of Napier and Brewster Streets to Moreland Road. Alternatively, take the Essendon Tram in William Street, City (12-minute service), alight at corner of Fletcher Street and Pascoe Crescent, walk straight ahead away from City to Moreland Road (5 minutes).

LOCALITY PLAN



When you have finished with this
General List

may we suggest that you do not destroy it or put it on one side. If it is given or lent to a friend interested in gardening, it will serve a dual purpose in providing useful information and at the same time intimate where the very best plants are to be obtained.

This Handbook is
specially designed
to cover a period
of 2 years, 1930-31.



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